"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow; fresh winds.

VOL. LVII...NO. 18,849. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1908.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ITALY MAY SEIZE TURKISH ISLAND

Eleven Vessels Ready to Sail, Abruzzi Commanding One Battleship.

CALLS SULTAN INSOLENT

Italy Protests Against Refusal to Permit Its Post Offices on Turkish Territory.

ROME, April 19.—An Italian squadron, under command of Admiral F. Grenet, will set out, probably to-morrow, to make a demonstration in Turkish waters. The squadron comprises eleven large warships, including the battleship Regina, Elena, commanded by the Duke of the Abruzzi, and in addition eight destroyers. Altogether the vessels will carry 7,000 men and about 500 guns. Their objective point will be Asia Minor, some 700 miles away.

It has been decided, if it shall be deemed necessary, also to occupy a small island off the Asia Minor coast, but it is hoped here Turkey may see the error of her ways and give full satisfaction, so that the occupation of territory may be avoided.

The difficulty between the two nations arises out of the refusal of the Turkish Government to permit Italian Post Offices in Turkish territory, while at the same time other foreign nations are conducting Post Offices there without interference.

Considerable irritation has been felt here also over the murder of an Italian missionary in Tripoli and the persecution by the Ottoman authorities of natives who have sold land to Italians, but the present action of the Italian Government is based primarily on the Post Office question.

The Turkish Ambassador in Rome says his Government has in no instance granted to a foreign power the right to establish a Post Office; it has simply "tolerated" Post Offices which foreign nations have established.

For years, however, it has been felt in Government circles in Rome that Turkey has been taking advantage of the international situation to act in a high-handed manner toward Italians, showing little respect for Italian rights. This Government, it is contended, has been indulgent, not wishing to cause complications which might endanger the accord of the powers with regard to the Ottoman and the Balkan problems.

But the time came when the Government felt that patience had ceased to be a virtue. This time came when Italy asked for permission to open Post Offices in Turkish territory, where other powers already were established, and met with what was considered by the Administration here to be an unjustifiable refusal. Apparently Turkey came to the conclusion that the Italian Government would never resort to extreme measures, in view of the fact that the Macedonian problem was pending, for the settlement of which the accord of the powers was indispensable, and she went so far as to order detachments of troops to guard the Italian Post Offices and thus prevent the carrying on of postal business in them.

To this provocation the Italian Administration felt that it could only reply with coercive measures in order to protect the dignity of Italy and safeguard her rights. But in issuing orders for a demonstration of Italian warships in Turkish waters Italy desired clearly to show that she did not wish to take advantage of the situation for the purpose of occupying any territory. Thus it came about that the demonstration will not take place off Tripoli, nor is it intended to influence the Balkan problems by directing the fleet toward Albania or Macedonia. The squadron will go direct to Asia Minor.

Great satisfaction is felt here with the course taken by the Government, and it is stated that all the powers have approved Italy's decision to use force, if necessary, to protect her interests, which is an indication that they believe Italy has no intention of permanent territorial occupation.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The feeling among diplomats here is that the action Italy is taking with respect to Turkey is of great significance just at this time, when the Sultan's best friend, Emperor William of Germany, is visiting in the Mediterranean.

The opinion is expressed here that Italy's bold example in dealing with Turkey will lead to more vigorous intervention on the part of Great Britain and Russia in behalf of Macedonia.

LONDON, Monday, April 20.—The London newspapers this morning, commenting on the attitude of Italy toward Turkey, take differing views, some of the papers regarding the affair as rather trivial, and better suited for arbitration than a threat of force. Much interest is displayed in the attitude Germany is likely to adopt.

The Times says: "The Sultan may derive one consolation from the fact that, while the powers are seeking to vindicate their individual rights, they are not likely to have much energy to spare for vigorous prosecution of the reform policy in Macedonia."

FRENCH GRIEVANCE ALSO.

Trouble with Porte in Respect to the Coal Mines at Eregli.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—The attempt of the Turkish Government to regain control of coal mines at Eregli, a town of Asia Minor, 128 miles from Constantinople, in which a French company is interested to the extent of $15,000,000, has led to a serious diplomatic difficulty.

The French Government supports the concessionaires, who decline to entertain the question of a resale of the property until the Porte furnishes proof of its ability to bring forth the purchase money, which, considering the impoverishment of the Turkish Treasury, is manifestly impossible.

In the meantime France has closed her market to any Turkish loan, and the French Embassy has notified the Porte that France will exact an indemnity of $2,500 for every day that settlement is delayed, in addition to a compensation of $2,800,000 for losses to the company incurred by disturbances.

The incident has been the subject of more than ordinary attention because of the attitude of Italy toward Turkey, as shown by the threatened demonstration by Italian warships in Turkish waters.

GIRL DIVES OFF BREAKWATER.

While Scores Look on, Men, Plunging In, Prevent Her Suicide.

A group of over a hundred persons on Ocean Boardwalk, near the Parkway Baths, at Brighton Beach, yesterday afternoon watched curiously while a young woman walked out from the shore on the breakwater, which extends several hundred feet seaward at this point.

John W. Miller, the Secretary of the baths, and Frank Smith, a watchman, who were near at hand, called to the girl to come back. They thought that she was merely foolhardy and did not realize her danger of falling into the water. The girl, however, paid no attention to them. Then Smith, closely followed by Miller, ran out on the breakwater after the girl.

When they were within fifty feet of her the girl jumped into the water. Smith followed at once. For a moment he was in danger of being carried down by the girl. Miller, however, leaped into the water, and was able to keep the struggling pair afloat until a rowboat, putting out from shore, took all three aboard.

The girl was revived by Dr. Meeker of the Coney Island Reception Hospital. She said that she was Wilhelmina Sall, who had been discharged from her place as a domestic with a family in East 115th Street, Manhattan, because she had rheumatism and was unable to do her work properly. She had no friends in this country, and so had tried to kill herself.

"FATHER OF BASEBALL" ILL.

Henry Chadwick, Stricken with Heart Disease, Now Has Pneumonia.

Henry Chadwick, known far and near as the "Father of Baseball," is critically ill at his home, 840 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He suffered an attack of heart disease on Saturday. Yesterday pneumonia developed.

Mr. Chadwick is 83 years old, and because of his advanced age his condition is causing his family and physician deep concern. At the house last night it was said that while the family were not without hope, it was feared that the venerable writer on sporting topics would not survive his illness.

He was born in England and came to this country when a boy. He has probably done more than any other man to popularize baseball, and has been for many years an authority on the game. Many of the rules which govern the sport were of his making. He has written books on baseball and other sports, and is a veteran contributor to the sporting pages of newspapers and other publications.

Mr. Chadwick is an honorary member of the National Baseball League. His wife and his daughters, Mrs. Thomas F. Eldridge and Mrs. William C. Edwards, are at his bedside.

BALL ENTHUSIAST FAINTS.

Collapses as He Sees Fielder Make a Sensational Catch.

Enthusiasm and excitement over a sensational play in the Newark-New York baseball game in Wiedenmayer's Park in Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon caused the collapse, from a stroke of paralysis, of Thomas J. Eyman of 53 Watson Avenue, East Orange, who is Secretary of the American Button Company of Newark. He was taken to St. James Hospital, and up to late last night had not recovered consciousness.

Mr. Eyman was in the grandstand when Shannon, left fielder of the New York team, made a sharp run for a line drive from the bat of Sharp of the Newark's. Shannon stopped at the left field rope, behind which there was a crowd of spectators, leaped for the ball, and got it. He turned a somersault, landing on the rope, and rolling to the ground, but clung to the ball.

The five thousand spectators in other parts of the ground were on their feet in an instant and cheering Shannon wildly, when suddenly Mr. Eyman sank back in his seat unconscious, his enthusiastic cheer cut short. He was immediately carried to a dressing room, attended by a physician, and sent to the hospital.

THREW DICE TO PICK THIEF.

Boy "Bronx Bandits" Followed a System in Robbing People.

Five small boys arrested by the police of the Alexander Avenue Station for being concerned in the theft of a pocketbook containing $15 threw dice in the station yesterday to see which one should confess, according to Capt. Post of the precinct. Martin Strobel of 312 East 142d Street threw a three and began the tale.

The five were known as "The Bronx Bandits," and they made a regular business of stealing. They threw dice each time to see which one should turn the trick.

According to the police, the boys met Saturday night in 138th Street, near Third Avenue. A dispute arose as to whose turn it was to steal a pocketbook. Edward Kane of 374 East 137th Street and John Ericson of 361 East 138th Street threw the two lowest. They, with Strobel, Harry McIlvray of 461 East 136th Street, and Adolph Schwartz of 372 East 137th Street, then went to Brown Place and 138th Street. Kane and Ericson, who had thrown the lowest, remained on the street, while the others hid in a doorway. When Mrs. Freda Young of 500 East 136th Street passed, Kane and Ericson seized her purse and tripped her. They ran a short distance, but were caught. The others were arrested in their homes.

NEGRITOS AKIN TO PYGMIES.

Prof. Starr Thinks the Two Peoples Belong to the Same Race.

MANILA, April 19.—Frederick Starr, professor of anthropology in Chicago University, has expressed the belief that the negritos of Central Luzon belong to the same race as the pygmies of Central Africa.

He spent three weeks with the negrito tribes of Pampanga Province in Luzon Island, and states that he found important physical characteristics identical with those of the natives of Africa. He failed, however, to find any linguistic resemblance.

Five hundred teachers will gather tomorrow at Baguio for the first great educational conference ever held here. Professors Starr, McClintock, Burke, and Roberts, who came from America, will make the principal addresses.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived.—Steamship Florida, Naples, April 5.

DORFLINGER FINE GLASSWARE in great variety for use and ornament.—Adv.

TWO BURGLARS ROB BLOOMINGDALE HOME

They Get Away with a Large Quantity of Valuable Jewelry in Merchant's Home.

SURPRISED AT THEIR WORK

They Flee Through Window and Over Roofs—Mrs. Bloomingdale the Principal Sufferer.

The home of Emanuel Bloomingdale, a lawyer, a member of the firm of Bloomingdale Brothers, owners of the department store at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, was entered by two burglars last night and robbed of considerable jewelry. The house is at 42 West Sixty-ninth Street. Most of the stolen property consisted of presents Mrs. Bloomingdale had received since she was a small child, and was made up of rings, pins, chains, and bracelets.

Mr. Bloomingdale was out at the time. His wife had retired to her room, not feeling well. Marian, their daughter, 20 years old, was in the drawing room entertaining company.

At 10 o'clock she went to her room, which is on the third floor. She opened the door to find two men wearing heavy coats and slouch hats pulled down over eyes ransacking a drawer of her dresser.

She screamed and the men dashed past her. She ran down stairs, shouting "Burglars!" Two servants joined her, and all three, followed shortly after by Mrs. Bloomingdale, ran to the stoop, screaming "Police!"

Special Policeman Reilly answered the screams of the women. He was followed by Policeman Graham of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. The two policemen made a thorough search of the house, but found no robbers. On the top floor they found one of the servants' rooms locked. This was forced open.

The window was open, and on the floor lay a jewel box which Mrs. Bloomingdale said belonged to her.

The window opened on an extension of the adjoining house, to which the burglars undoubtedly escaped. On to it leaped the policemen and pulled themselves up to the roof of the Bloomingdale home, and then ran across the roof of the flat on the southeast corner of Sixty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue.

The flat is six stories high, a story higher than the private houses on the block.

The policemen found no difficulty in clambering on to the roof of the flat. Investigating, they found the door leading from the roof of the flat house to the top floor of the building open.

The police believe that it was by means of the flat and the roofs between that and the Bloomingdale home the burglars entered the house at No. 42.

A list of Mrs. Bloomingdale's stolen jewelry was given to the police last night as follows:

One diamond brooch, $200; one diamond ring, $250; one gold watch and chain, $100; one pearl-studded silver chain, $25; one turquoise ring, $65; one gold belt buckle, $25; two diamond rings, $200; one silver and gold chain, $75; one gold chain, $25; two gold bracelets, $20; four gold bracelets, $20; two stickpins, $40.

Mr. Bloomingdale on reaching home found the house filled with neighbors who had been attracted by the screams of his wife, daughter, and servants. He said it was impossible to make a complete list of the stolen property.

SAGAN BACK IN PARIS.

Paid Marked Attention to Young English Girl He Met on St. Paul.

PARIS, April 19.—Some of the fellow-passengers of Prince Helle de Sagan on the St. Paul say the Prince did not act like a married or engaged man, being devoted to a young English girl throughout the voyage. They further report that the Prince told them he regretted he could not entertain them in Paris, as he expected soon to leave the city, going probably to Italy.

Prince Helle made an effort to-day to avoid the newspaper reporters. Instead of coming direct to Paris, he left the steamer train at Evreux, about sixty-five miles from this city, after having requested his fellow-passengers not to mention his plan. At Evreux he resumed his journey to Paris by automobile.

The Prince declined to grant an interview to the newspaper men, who finally discovered him here in Paris, and refused to answer questions relative to the statement published by the Cri de Paris that he and Mme. Anna Gould already were married.

The French newspapers generally ignore the de Sagan-Gould affair, except when they ridicule the Prince on account of his reported interviews and his conduct in the United States, and express the hope that "the international farce" will soon be ended.

HER EASTER GIFT $17,000.

Mrs. Anna E. Prentice Contributes This Sum for Church Extension.

A gift of $17,000 for church extension purposes has just been received from Mrs. Anna E. Prentice of Brooklyn by the Board of Church Extension of the General Synod of the Evangelical Church in the United States. It was given as an Easter offering by Mrs. Prentice, who is a member of the Calvary Lutheran Church of Brooklyn.

The board sent yesterday a vote of thanks to Mrs. Prentice, and also to the Rev. Edward Everett Hoshour, pastor of the church, through whose influence the gift was made. The board has also received promises of $20,000 for the new Special Frontier Donation Fund. These promises have been made by eighty individuals and by a few Sunday schools and churches.

The money will be devoted to the building of churches in new towns of the West and in suburban sections of the larger cities. The board proposes to raise $100,000 for this purpose. More than 1,100 Sunday schools of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church yesterday used the special Easter service prepared by the board. This netted about $25,000.

KALIL'S RESTAURANT, 14-18 Park Pl., finest downtown. Open till midn't; charming music. —Adv.

FLASH PISTOLS ON AUTOISTS.

Westchester Constables Hunt Speed Violators Indian Fashion.

Now that the Briarcliff trophy race is drawing near and many automobilists are speeding through Westchester County the police in a number of towns have begun crusades against violators of the speed law.

At least a dozen automobile owners were arrested yesterday in various townships. In several towns Constables hid behind trees and jumped out with drawn revolvers and ordered the drivers to stop. At New Rochelle Emil Leitner, a real estate broker of the Bronx, was arrested by Detective Fannelli for speeding.

He left his gold watch at the station for his appearance to-day. Yesterday morning Bicycle Policeman James Reilly of Mount Vernon arrested H. M. Jones, a wealthy merchant of Sound Beach, Conn., after chasing him three miles on his motor cycle. Reilly said Jones was going forty-five miles an hour. Jones said he was in a hurry to get to White Plains, so he could have dinner with County Judge Platt. He was let off with a fine of $10.

A big automobile, containing John E. Parsons, was stopped yesterday afternoon by Sergeant Atwell and Detective Silverstein for speeding through Corcoran Manor, on the outskirts of Mount Vernon. Joseph Critenon, a French chauffeur, who was running the machine, was arrested, and at the Mount Vernon station house Mr. Parsons insisted on an immediate trial, but the City Judge was out of town, so Mr. Parsons deposited $70 in cash, which he said was all the money he had with him, for the appearance of the driver this morning.

Detective Silverstein arrested George E. Weller, who is said to be secretary to J. S. Cram. He deposited $100 for his appearance in court on April 25.

AUTO RUNS DOWN CHILDREN.

Two of the Group Severely Hurt—Many Speed Violators Caught.

An automobile, belonging to a renting company at 144 West Thirty-ninth Street, going south on Washington Avenue early last evening, ran into a group of children at 169th Street. Charles Sinns, 8 years old, of 1,294 Washington Avenue, had his leg cut, and George McGowan, 11 years old, of 1,820 Broook Avenue, was knocked down and received internal injuries.

The automobile, with four men in it, and Raymond Heartt of 156 West Thirty-fifth Street, proceeded to the elevated station at 169th Street and Third Avenue, where all save the chauffeur went downtown by elevated. Heartt was arrested and locked up in the Tremont Avenue Station.

Several other automobile arrests were made in the Bronx yesterday. William D. Finley, 20 years old, of 14 East Sixtieth Street, was arrested by Policeman John Dillon on a charge of going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. At the Highbridge Station he left a $200 watch as bail. Clarence Martin of 124 East Thirty-eighth Street was taken by Policeman Haggerty on Jerome Avenue, near Kingsbridge, charged with making twenty-seven miles an hour.

He, too, put up watch bail. Leland Roth of the Plaza was captured on Williamsbridge Road, near Pelham Parkway, by Officer Dutton, who said that Roth was doing twenty-five miles an hour. He put up his wife's watch as bail.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY AUTO.

Trenton Youth Caught Between Princeton Student's Machine and a House.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 19.—Charles Balligum, aged 18 years, of 246 Grand Street, was crushed to death against a house by an automobile late last night on South Broad Street. He was walking on the sidewalk when an automobile driven by Corwin Nichols of Wilmington, Ohio, a freshman at Princeton University, skidded to the sidewalk. Balligum was caught between the auto and the building, and almost every bone in his body was broken. He died instantly.

Nichols, and his Princeton freshman companions, Winford Adams and Harold Haywood, and three young women were arrested. Nichols is deeply wrought up over the death of Balligum. Nichols was in no way to blame, as the pavement was wet, making it almost impossible to keep the wheels from skidding.

AUTO VICTIMS HIDE IDENTITY.

New Yorker, Wife, and Daughter Hurt in Wreck of Their Car.

Special to The New York Times.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., April 19.—A touring car, occupied by a New Yorker, his wife, daughter, and chauffeur, was totally wrecked here to-day by striking a boulder beside the road while going at a sixty-mile clip.

The young lady had several bones broken and her mother and father were both severely injured, while the chauffeur, whose name is Wilder, is not expected to recover from his hurts.

Neighbors cared for the victims of the accident, and summoned medical assistance. All except the chauffeur refused to divulge their names.

DRAGGED BY A RUNAWAY.

But Fireman Tranzied Stopped the Horse Racing Toward Children.

The crew of fire truck 103, whose house is on the Richmond Turnpike, near Tompkinsville, S. I., were out yesterday morning for an exercise spin when they saw a milk wagon drawn by a runaway horse coming down the steep hill just outside of the village. As down below in the valley the children were going to Sunday school, the firemen realized that an effort must be made to stop the runaway.

Fireman Augustus Franzied dismounted from the truck, running a little distance ahead and catching the horse by the bridle. He was dragged for fifty feet before he was able to stop the runaway.

LAUNCH ASHORE; 20 RESCUED.

Strikes Off the Jersey Coast—Another Picked Up in New York Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 19.—The launch Harry M. of Wildwood with twenty passengers, mostly women, went ashore near Hereford Inlet this afternoon. The passengers were taken off by the life-saving crew. The launch floated at high tide to-night. The same crew rescued four men from a fishing boat about a mile from the other wreck early in the afternoon.

After having spent most of Easter drifting about in the upper bay in a launch shy of fuel, Capt. James Burnett and two friends were rescued late in the afternoon by the revenue cutter Hudson. They had started out from Locust Point for a pleasure trip. Midway between the Battery and Staten Island the gasoline gave out, and their launch, the Clio, drifted on the tide. The revenue cutter Hudson towed the Clio to St. George, S. I.

MUST GIVE A SEAT TO EVERY PASSENGER

Sweeping Public Service Order Affecting Three Important City Railway Lines.

EXCEPTIONS IN RUSH HOURS

Other Lines to be Affected Later—23d and Grand Street and Lexington Avenue Roads Come First.

Sweeping orders affecting three of the important surface car lines in the city are to be issued to-day by the Public Service Commission. The receivers for the New York City Railway Company, Adrian H. Joline and Douglas Robinson, have already been notified what to expect.

The orders are to take effect April 27. Briefly stated, they call for sufficient cars to provide "a seat for every passenger" except in the rush hours. The lines which will be affected at once are the Twenty-third Street Crosstown line, the Lexington Avenue line and the Grand Street line. It is expected that they will form a model for other orders affecting many other lines to be issued lated on. Commissioner Maltbie is responsible for the plan, which will require the operation of all the cars that can be crowded over a given route, with due regard for speed and the condition of travel.

Commissioner Maltbie's plan is to provide for a sufficient number of cars passing a given point during each fifteen-minute period of the day and night to furnish seats at least 10 per cent. in excess of the number of passengers at that point, and if this requirement is found to be impossible of execution, the company must operate a minimum number of twenty-five cars in one direction in each fifteen-minute period when the 10 per cent. excess provision is not enforced.

The order for the Twenty-third Street Crosstown line, which is similar to the orders for the other lines mentioned, contains the following provisions:

That the service of the New York City Railway Company and of Douglas Robinson and Adrian H. Joline, its receivers, on the Twenty-third Street Crosstown line be increased, supplemented, and changed in the following manner, that is to say:

1. By discontinuing the operation of all cars operated between the westerly end of Twenty-third Street and the Grand Central Station via Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.

2. By operating daily, including Sunday, over every point on the Twenty-third Street Crosstown line, including the branch running to the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, either (a) a sufficient number of cars in each direction past any point of observation to provide during every fifteen-minute period of the day or night a number of seats at least 10 per cent. in excess of the number of passengers at that point, the number of cars passing any point to be, however, not less than six per hour in each direction, or (b) a minimum number of twenty-five cars in one direction in each fifteen-minute period, in which the provisions of subdivision (a) above are not complied with.

In the opinion accompanying the introduction of this order Commissioner Maltbie says:

"The purpose of this order is to give every one a seat, and a 10 per cent. excess of seats over passengers has been required because of the irregularity of traffic and of cars. Whether a 10 per cent. excess is sufficient to accomplish this result cannot be determined without experimenting, and it is possible that after a trial has been had it will be necessary to either increase or decrease the percentage of excess suggested.

"The alternative proposition suggested, namely, that if a 10 per cent. excess of seats over passengers is not provided, a certain number of cars must be run, has been placed in the order because it is physically impossible, under the conditions which obtain in New York, to always provide a seat for every passenger. The traffic is so heavy at times that to attempt to provide every one with a seat would so interfere with the carrying capacity of the line that the time consumed in passing from one point to another could be so great, because of the low rate of speed due to great congestion, that the advantage of a seat would probably be more than offset by the increased time required."

BIG HATS HIDE CHURCH FIRE.

Easter Millinery in Front Pews Shuts Off View of Blaze and Prevents Panic.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.—"Merry Widow" hats massed in a solid bank in the foremost rows of St. John's Catholic Church to-day prevented a panic among the worshippers at Easter service by hiding from the congregation a blaze on the altar.

Bouquets of paper lilies had become ignited by candles grouped on the altar, and while the fire burned fiercely, most of those in the church remained with bowed heads, in prayer, the view of the flames blocked by the wide spreading Easter creations in the front of the church. The fire was extinguished by a priest and two altar boys.

Father J. Stepan declares the women's vanity, which made the wearers of the hats of greatest magnitude seek places in the front of the church, where they could be seen to best advantage, probably saved scores from injury.

CHURCH BAN ON BIG HATS.

Burlington, N. J., Pastor Says They Start Men on Downward Path.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., April 19.—Several local churches proposed to-day a ban upon "Merry Widow" hats worn by members of the congregations during services.

Ushers in some of the more crowded churches were at times at a loss to seat their Easter congregations to-day. Pews which have comfortably accommodated six persons would safely hold no more than four when all wore hats two feet or three in diameter.

In the prominent churches hereafter it is proposed to request women who wear their big hats to church to check them at the cloakroom during services. The Rev. M. H. Armor said to-day that women who wear big hats in the front pews will have to answer for more than one man starting on the downward path.

Nurse Dies of a Pin Scratch.

Maybelle E. Scrawski, a nurse in the Riverside Hospital on North Brother Island, died yesterday morning of blood poisoning. She had been stationed in the diphtheria ward. Some months ago her hand became infected through a scratch made on the thumb with a safety pin. Blood poisoning followed. Miss Scrawski came originally from York, Penn., where her father is a Judge.

BISHOP POTTER ILL.

Indigestion Keeps Him Away from an Easter Service.

Bishop Henry C. Potter was unable to attend the special Easter service last night in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, because of illness. He was to have preached there, but the Rev. Dr. George Alexander Strong, rector of the church, had to announce to the congregation that the Bishop was ill.

At the Bishop's home, Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, it was said that he was suffering from an attack of indigestion, but his illness was not serious. He attended one service in the morning at the Church of the Epiphany, but did not feel able to take part in that given at Christ Church.

The Rev. Dr. Strong took the Bishop's place in the pulpit.

LAKE TROUT NEAR TOWN.

A Fine Lot in Sterling Lake, N. J., and Some Being Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 19.—Sterling Lake, lying high on the mountains between Greenwood Lake and Sterlington, is the only sheet of water within fifty miles of New York in which lake trout thrive, and fishermen from this section are just realizing the fact. Frank Dunning and three others have returned from this lake with five trout aggregating forty pounds. Sterling Lake was stocked with fry by the Government previous to 1880, at the same time when several millions of fry went into Greenwood Lake, Hopatcong, and other waters of this State. It is thought that there are no rapacious fish in Sterling Lake, and this may account for the successful propagation of the lake trout. The lake is deep, clear, and cold.

GAMBLING EMPLOYES WIN.

Reinstated by Street Car Company to End the Strike.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 19.—The street railway strike inaugurated yesterday morning upon the refusal of the company to reinstate two of the men discharged on account of gambling in the company's carbarn office was amicably settled to-night.

The company agreed to reinstate the men upon condition that there would not be a repetition of the abuse complained of, and that there would hereafter be a strict enforcement of the rules of the company against drinking, gambling, &c.

CARS RUN AT CHESTER.

Eggs Thrown at Operators—No One Reported Hurt.

CHESTER, Penn., April 19.—Little disorder developed here to-day in connection with the street car strike situation. Cars were operated at intervals on nearly all the lines of the Traction Company, but there were few riders.

Each car was guarded by the State police, and there was but one vigorous attack by the strike sympathizers. Shortly after the cars were started a crowd on Second Street began throwing eggs at the men in charge of one of them, and when the supply of eggs gave out the throwers began using sticks and stones.

The mounted officers routed the disturbers and arrested several men.

Throughout the rest of the day the strikers and their sympathizers were satisfied to stand along the streets and hoot at the police and the men operating the cars.

Supt. Jack of the Chester Traction Company said to-night that the cars on all lines would be started on regular schedule on Tuesday.

DEATH ON THE BOARDWALK.

Mrs. Shreve of New York Was Leaving Theatre in a Rolling Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 19.—Mrs. Grace McJilton Shreve, aged 56, of New York City, died suddenly last night in a rolling chair, as she was coming from the theatre. Her body was sent home to-day in a special car.

Mrs. Shreve had come to Atlantic City to join in the Easter Day parade, and had been in the best of health. She had enjoyed the play, and as it was not very late she expressed the wish to ride down the Boardwalk. Death came soon after she had entered the rolling chair. Her son-in-law, Thomas Fisher, was with her at the time.

DEATH FOLLOWS A DEBATE.

Senator Bailey's Brother-in-Law Dies of Apoplexy, Caused by Excitement.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 19.—Dr. G. W. Rucker, brother-in-law of United States Senator Bailey, died suddenly at his home in Temple, Texas, last night of apoplexy.

Death was superinduced by great excitement caused by the joint debate at Temple last evening between ex-State Senator D. W. Odell of Clebourne defending Senator Bailey, and Col. W. L. Crawford assailing Bailey in the pending campaign for delegates-at-large to the National Democratic Convention. The debate was exciting, and at times bitter. Dr. Rucker occupied a seat on the speakers' stand among Senator Bailey's friends.

STRANGER LEAPS TO DEATH.

No One Ever Gave Him Anything but a Violet, He Wrote.

Ralph Thomas, whose wife had let the front room of their flat on the fourth floor of the house, 104 West Sixty-first Street, to a stranger on Friday, heard the front window of the room open violently yesterday morning. Thomas went into the room, and through the open window saw their lodger lying on the sidewalk beneath. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died later of a fractured skull. They hadn't got his name at the Thomas flat.

When the police searched the man's room they found five unsigned and unaddressed letters, and between the pages of the only one in English there was a crushed violet. The other four letters were in Italian. The letter in which the violet was lying said:

"I have taken dope, but it doesn't seem to work. My feet are cold, but my head is not. The world is all against me. No one ever gave me anything but one person, and that was a violet. I must do something else if the dope doesn't work."

Then followed a sentence written so poorly that it could not be read.

The man was apparently not more than thirty years old.

LABOR CRISIS HERE, GOMPERS DECLARES

Big Labor Meeting Demands Political Action to Nullify Supreme Court Decision.

THE JUSTICES CRITICISED

Gompers Says Their Training Hasn't Made Them Friendly to Labor—Speakers Glorify Unionism.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared in an impassioned speech before 8,000 workingmen in the Grand Central Palace last night that the working people of the United States are aroused for action as they have never been before at a question involving the rights of citizens, and that the toilers of the Nation are menaced by an unjust interpretation of the law. Mr. Gompers's words were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The rights of which he spoke are those assailed by the Supreme Court in its interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law, a decision which characterized labor unions as trusts with many illegal features.

The meeting at which Mr. Gompers spoke was one of many which were held last night throughout the country for the purpose of adopting resolutions denouncing the ruling of the Supreme Court and demanding legislation which will place the labor unions outside the pale of trust regulations by the Sherman law and rescue them from the ban which the recent judicial ruling has placed on them.

Resolutions adopted at last night's meeting were identical with those adopted at the other meetings throughout the country. The call upon Congress to enact the amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law known as the Wilson bill No. 20,584; also, to enact the Pearre bill, which aims to define the injunction power and restrain its abuse; also, the Employers' Liability law and an eight-hour day law for Government employes or all employes engaged in Government work, whether in the employ of a contractor or sub-contractor. A thinly veiled threat is embodied in the resolutions, for it is set forth:

Political Retaliation Threatened.

We hereby declare our determination to hold each and every Representative and Senator strictly accountable upon his record upon these measures during the present session of the present Congress.

And we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to the exercise of our fullest political and industrial activities now, and in the future, to the end that we may aid in the election of such candidates for

President of the United States,
Representatives or Senators in Congress,

And such other executive, legislative, or judicial candidates as will safeguard and protect the common interests of the wage workers, as well as the people of our common country; and be it finally

Resolved, That the toilers and their friends, fully aroused, will not be lulled into a fancied or false security by promises, however plausible, protestations however masked by friendship, and that we call upon all our fellow workers, our friends, sympathizers, and enlightened public citizens generally, without regard to party affiliation, to

Stand by our friends and elect them;
Oppose the indifferent and hostile to our cause, and defeat them.

In this movement for our common protection we are moved by a high sense of duty and a profoundly conscientious purpose to serve not only the workers of our time, but all the people of our great country for their industrial, political, social, and moral progress and uplift.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote after President Gompers's address. The cheering was of the wildest and lasted several minutes. One hundred or more women were in the galleries, and they cheered with the men.

For an hour and a half President Gompers held his audience keenly attentive and applauding at frequent intervals as he made some telling point in arraigning the foes to unionism and extolling the virtues of the trade unions.

President Gompers was late in arriving, and while the crowd waited for him William Coakley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, explained the purpose of the meeting and gave some idea of what was to come. He said that the Supreme Court had taken away from the trade unions their greatest weapon, the right of boycott and blacklist, and, said Mr. Coakley, "we want an uprising, a peaceful uprising, to gain our rights. We will make no allegiance to a political party, but only to the men who will see to it that the rights we demand be given to us. The trade union movement is in danger, and it behooves you to get on the firing line."

Arnold B. McStoy, President of the Central Federated Union, was introduced as the presiding officer, and just about that time President Gompers arrived. A rousing welcome was given him, while the orchestra, composed of members of the American Federation of Musicians, played "Hail to the Chief."

Labor in Same Boat with Trusts.

"We have met," said Mr. Gompers, "to take counsel with each other in regard to a serious situation which confronts the working people of the United States. You and I who have worked in this great movement of social uplifting of all our people, find ourselves peculiarly situated. No one expected until recently that when a man or a woman toiled to earn his or her bread that we should be placed in the same category as the multi-millionaire, the same category as members of a Trust. It requires a vivid imagination to imagine us in the same position as the Trusts. You who have worked at your trade or calling or who are unemployed—I want you for a moment to imagine you are members of a Trust." Shouts of laughter greeted this suggestion.

"Yet stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, of all misunderstanding, that is the exact position in which the highest courts of the country have characterized our men and women who dare to belong to a union; that they are members of a trust, that they come under the Sherman anti-trust law, and that they are subject to its provisions."

Mr. Gompers said that he was fortunate enough to have been in close touch with the men who framed the Sherman anti-trust act, and that he was confident that they had no thought that labor unions were to be included in its provisions. He deplored the fact that the word labor has come to be used in a false sense. He sought to define the difference between capital and labor by characterizing capital as the product of labor and a thing which is dead. Labor

he defined as a living thing, a part of the "living, breathing human being."

"And yet," said Mr. Gompers, "the Supreme Court decided that labor organizations are trusts. It has gone so far as to decide that we are also monopolists. [Applause and laughter.]

"You and I in our unions have agreements with employers to prevent disagreements and to preserve industrial peace," he said. "Yet those agreements are used as an argument that our unions are monopolies for the purpose of injuring. I do not like to criticise the highest court in the country, and I have confidence in the integrity of the men on that bench, but I insist that as a citizen of this country it is my duty to point out the errors of any public man or institutions of my country. These men are subject to error just as you and I.

"I resent any imputation that the Supreme Court is prompted by any sordid or dishonest motives, but the fact remains that the men who constitute that tribunal are men who have been successful layers and jurists, and the common acceptance of the term lawyers and jurists is that they are men whose rearing and surroundings and environment are not in accord with the spirit of the times. The Sherman anti-trust law as interpreted by them is an anti-combination law."

Mr. Gompers said the courts were not averse to granting the labor unions certain rights. "The right to be killed or maimed," he said, "or the right to be discharged. But they are averse to granting the right we demand. In every city and town in the United States men and women are meeting to-night just as you and I to protest against the intolerance of the present situation, and to demand redress. Now, trade unions were not created by the whim of any man. They were brought here because the conditions of our time demanded them. There are some who believe they can crush out the organizations of labor. To my mind that is impossible.

"Labor can't fight for the liberty of the toiler without fighting for the rights of all the people. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty to-day just as much as it was in '76. If boycotting is illegal we won't boycott; but that which is human or humane cannot, except by wrongful interpretation, be classed as illegal or improper."

Mr. Gompers concluded by saying that every time the Government of a country is placed in the hands of the judiciary it is an infringement on the liberty of the people.

OPPOSE CLASS LEGISLATION.

Employers Petition Congress Against Proposed Labor Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Since Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, waited on Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon to demand certain laws, and made threats of political reprisal if the demands were not met, the employers have been organizing for the battle.

They now come to Congress with a petition. The Citizens' Industrial Association, in its petition, states that it is organized for the purpose of presenting "organized resistance to the abuses of organized capital or labor." It is especially agitated over the amendments to the Sherman act and the petition of protest against certain legislation insisted on by organized labor. The petition was made public this evening by the Citizens' Industrial Association of America.

Congress now seems to be between two fires. The presentation of this petition on the eve of a National campaign has caused an air of nervousness and apprehension both at the Capitol and the White anti-trust law proposed by labor. It says labor demands in these amendments:

Privilege to boycott, oppress, and ruin citizens.

Privilege to prevent citizens from earning a living, except they pay a portion of their wage to and obey the labor managers.

Privilege to commit acts of depredation and despoliation not now permissible under the law.

The petitioners also protest against "the enactment of an anti-injunction measure, with manifest intent to take away from our courts the right to issue restraining orders, seeking to protect the persons of our working citizens and the property of others."

Among those who have signed the petition are the National Association of Manufacturers, Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association, National Erectors' Association, National Association of Master Bakers, Building Trades Employers' Association, and Manufacturers' Association of New York City, and the Metal Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia. Organizations in thirty-one other cities throughout the country also have signed.

THE FRANK GOULDS MAY BE RECONCILED

Husband at Hot Springs, Won't Deny Wife Will Join Him There.

SENDS WORD TO CHILDREN

Admits He Didn't Make the Trip South for His Health—Won't Discuss Wife's Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 19.—After taking vigorous means to seclude himself from newspaper interviewers for two days, Frank J. Gould to-night gave out a statement which is practically a confirmation of Saturday's report that his wife, who was formerly Helen Margaret Kelly of New York, on Wednesday last started suit for separation, and that the allegations upon which the suit was brought were those of neglect and cruelty.

Mr. Gould at first denied the earlier interview, and stuck to his denial. But when the specific allegations referred to in the first dispatches were cited he would not admit them to be untrue.

A report that Mrs. Gould and her two children will arrive at the Homestead Hotel, where Mr. Gould has apartments, on an early train to-morrow was circulated about the hotel this evening, and linked with it was the story that the Gould family, since Mr. Gould's hasty departure from the Plaza Hotel in New York on Friday, had been using every means in their power to heal the breach. When Mr. Gould was asked if this was not so he replied:

"I am unwilling to say that Mrs. Gould is coming or that a reconciliation is projected."

"Will you say that you do not expect your wife and children, and that a reconciliation is not entirely possible?"

"I would rather not say that," he said. "I think again that this is a personal matter; there is no need of discussing it before the public."

Won't Discuss the Suit.

"You deny the interview credited to you on Saturday, in which you are quoted as saying that Mrs. Gould had made charges of cruelty and neglect, and on these had based an action for separation?"

"I don't quite understand you," Mr. Gould replied.

"Is it true that Mrs. Gould has brought suit against you, seeking a separation, and that she alleges cruelty?"

"Oh, that is a matter that I have said I will not discuss. That is my personal affair."

"Do you deny it?" was asked again.

"I must refuse to discuss the question," Mr. Gould said.

He was asked if he would not prepare a statement setting at rest the rumors concerning his alleged family difficulties, but this he would not do.

In the conversation to-night Mr. Gould was asked if he had read an interview said to have been given by his wife, in which she said that she still loved her husband and that the two would be happy if left alone.

"I will not," he replied, "discuss that, either."

Mr. Gould to-day telegraphed greetings to his two daughters in New York, wishing them a happy Easter, and sending them "much love, from father," but did not communicate with his wife.

Upon his arrival yesterday morning he obtained accommodations at the Homestead, and did not register. He tried to keep his presence here from being known, but about noon showed himself at the clubhouse, and for an hour played handball with the professional coach.

Not There for His Health.

To-night, when asked if he was here for his health to take the bath treatment, he said he guessed not.

Mr. Gould has made no arrangements for the baths. After dinner last evening he was for an hour in the corridors with a number of friends. This morning he breakfasted in his apartments and went early for a horseback ride. On the veranda he met Mr. and Mrs. William A. Slayback of New York, and held with them what appeared to be a very confidential conversation. It lasted nearly half an hour.

Mr. Slayback, who had just come from the train, had with him copies of Saturday's papers, containing the Gould story. This gave Mr. Gould his first opportunity of reading them. Much of the conversation had to do with these reports, Mr. Slayback earnestly suggesting that Mr. Gould refrain from all further comments on the case. Mr. Gould returned late from his ride, and went to his apartments, where he remained throughout the rest of the day.

Asked how long he intended to stay, he said his plans were not definite, but that he would be here at least throughout the week.

HAD BAG OF COUNTERFEITS.

Boy Who Took Bad Quarter in Trade Has Two Men and a Boy Arrested.

Barney Krezzman and his mother have a fruit and tobacco stand on Delancey Street, near the beginning of the Williamsburg Bridge. Last evening a man bought a five-cent package of cigarettes and gave Barney's mother a quarter. She gave him his change, and then looked at the quarter, to find that it seemed counterfeit. She handed it to her son, who after one glance at it started after the man, who had started off on the bridge.

Barney followed the man well out toward the middle of the bridge, where he saw him join another man and a boy who held a sack. Barney continued to follow until he came to Policeman Hughes. To him he told the story and showed the quarter. Hughes arrested the three and took them to the Delancey Street Station. The man who had given Barney the quarter said he was Abraham Cohen of 286 Fackman Street, Brooklyn. The others said they were Max Keiminkowitz of 181 Powell Street, Brooklyn, and Max, a son of Keiminkowitz.

The bag contained twenty-five bad quarters, a number of dimes and pennies evidently taken in trade, and cigars, tobacco, and small purchases. On Max Keiminkowitz was found a counterfeit dollar.

The police say that the boy acted as "bank," it being the practice of those who pass counterfeit money to have but a single piece of it upon their person at a time. The Brooklyn police will try to locate the plant where the stuff was made.

MAN DYING OF HUNGER.

Walking from Coney Island to Brooklyn, He Had Fainted on Roadside.

John O'Connor of Gravesend was walking down Ocean Parkway, near Coney Island, yesterday morning, when he came upon the apparently lifeless body of a man. Dr. Meeker of Coney Island Reception Hospital was able to revive the man after four hours' work.

He said that he was John Altmeyer of Hartford, Conn. He had been out of work and had gone to Coney Island to seek it. While he was returning on foot to Brooklyn, not having found work, he had fallen because he had had nothing to eat for several days. Altmeyer was sent to Kings County Hospital, where it was said that he would die.

Ex-Gov. Llewellyn's Daughter a Suicide

CHICAGO, Ill., April 19.—Jessie Llewellyn Call, daughter of Gov. Llewellyn of Kansas committed suicide in her room at a hotel to-night by taking poison. Despondency is believed to have been the cause. Mrs. Call, whose former home was at Oskaloosa, Iowa, for several years, had been employed as a reporter on Chicago newspapers.

OBJECT TO BONUSES FOR STEEL MEN

Common Stockholders Think These Sums Should Go Into Their Dividends.

$4,000,000 PAID IN 1907

Demand May Be Considered at the Annual Meeting of the Steel Corporation Here To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—Holders of the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation have demanded the abolition of the bonus system, which has distributed at the end of each year to favored ones a great deal of money. Those who have formerly profited by this system have included many executives, from President W. Ellis Corey down to the Superintendents of mills in the Pittsburg district. On the basis of last year's reports there was paid out in this way over $4,000,000.

The demand by the common stock holders will be thrashed out at the annual meeting of the corporation in New York to-morrow, but it is said here in Pittsburg that the bonus system will not be included in the budget of expenditures any longer.

The holders of common stock have demanded a return to their old 4 per cent. annual dividend as soon as possible, and want the money paid out in bonuses to be diverted to the payment of dividends.

$4,000,000 Paid in 1907.

The statement is made here, and appears to be borne out in the sixth annual report of the Steel Corporation, now in the hands of common stockholders, that in 1907 there was paid out in bonuses to Presidents, managers, officers, and Superintendents a sum amounting to more than $4,000,000. The sum total of dividends paid the holders of common stock in the entire corporation was $10,166,050, or about two and a half times as much as the officials and others got as bonuses besides their salaries.

In the last five years there has been paid out in bonuses, in round figures, about $11,375,000. While this was being paid the dividend on common stock was cut from 4 per cent. to 2 per cent., where it yet remains. The contention of the complaining stockholders is that all those in authority in the Steel Corporation are paid salaries high enough to incite their best endeavors.

One man in the Pittsburg district whose salary is not thought to be over $10,000 a year was entitled, according to holders of common stock, to a $30,000 bonus for last year.

Basis of Division.

This trouble has been brewing since early in 1903, just after the corporation issued a pamphlet in which it was set forth that employes would be allowed to buy stock and pay for it out of their wages. Part 2 of this pamphlet provided for a bonus to be paid to officials and others after the net earnings of the corporation should reach $80,000,000.

Should the earnings reach this figure and not exceed $90,000,000, 1 per cent., or $800,000, was to be divided among certain persons selected by the Finance Committee. If earnings were over $90,000,000 and less than $100,000,000, this percentage of bonus division was to be increased two-tenths of 1 per cent. Another two-tenths were to be added for each $10,000,000 advance in net earnings until they might reach $140,000,000 and not exceed $150,000,000, when the bonus was to be 2¼ per cent., and for $150,000,000 to $160,000,000 net profits shown 2½ per cent. was to be divided.

There was no provision made after the net profits should pass the $160,000,000 limit, which was reached in 1907, when, as certain common stockholders assert, more than $4,000,000 was passed out, while they got but 2 per cent. on the common stock.

Not all these large bonuses went out in cash. It was stipulated, and has been so far observed, that but one-half of a man's bonus be paid in cash the first year after he has earned it—paid in quarterly installments—while the other half was invested in preferred stock to be delivered to the man having earned it at the end of five years, if he was then in the employ of the corporation. It was even within the power of the Finance Committee to dispose otherwise of a man's holdings once he left the corporation.

How the Plan Worked.

A little over $1,526,000 was distributed at the end of 1903, which was the first year the plan was in force. The net profits at this time were shown to be $109,171,152.35, and the distribution on the one and four-tenths per cent. basis was made by the Finance Committee as per previous instructions in the orders of Dec. 31, 1902.

In 1904 there was no bonus paid, as the required $80,000,000 in net profits was not reached. Profits this year were but $73,176,521. Holders of common stock received nothing, the annual dividend of 4 per cent. being passed. The dividen has since been resumed on a 2 per cent. basis, but the bonus plan has been also renewed, acording to the stockholders.

The books show that in 1905 net profits jumped to $119,787,658.43, and the bonus was close to $2,000,000. In 1906 the net earnings went to $156,624,273.18, and the bonus was about $3,900,000 that year. Last year, however, the high-water mark was reached, when net earnings totaled $160,904,673.72.

Many of the stockholders have asked that, instead of allowing the favored ones to get this money, it be applied to increasing the common dividend, or be applied to a fund to give work to men all the year around.

ANOTHER SUFFRAGETTE DAY.

Women Who Want to Vote Invade Williamsburg.

Women who believe in equal suffrage crowded the assembly room of the Long Island Business College in South Eighth Street, near Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon. The men came in for a good share of criticism throughout the meeting. This was the ditty that was hummed by the women:

For the long work day,
For the taxes we pay,
For the laws we obey,
We want something to say.

Mrs. Lydia Kingswill Commander was the Chairman of the meeting. Miss Annie Maley said that if men had been more considerate to women there would not be so many of her sex laboring in factories and mills. Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, who is a lawyer and the daughter of a Judge, told how she had failed to get an equal suffrage bill through the Legislature. She said that many of the legislators had no brains at all, but simply a pull. She added that in the future, instead of women going to the Legislature for their rights, they would appeal directly to the public.

Hunt for British Soldiers' Bones.

The Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., is caring for the bones of the men dug up at Fort Hancock a few days ago, which are supposed to be those of British soldiers who died on Sandy Hook after the battle of Monmouth Court House in 1778. Further excavations will be made near the Fort Hancock pumping station, and it is believed that other bones will be unearthed. Every effort will be made by the War Department to determine definitely whether the bones are those of men who fought under Sir Henry Clinton.

HORSE CALLS FOR BREAKFAST.

This Story Is Vouched for by Deacon Zeb Van Riper of New Jersey.

CLINTON, N. J., April 19.—Uncle "Zeb" Van Riper of Clinton, who has been a deacon of the Dutch Reformed Church for nearly half a century, stands for this story about his old roan horse "Bob" to-day.

"Me and my wife," said the deacon, "were sitting at breakfast this morning in the kitchen when to our great surprise the outside door opened and in walked 'Bob.' He looked at me, and then at my wife several times, and occasionally looked at the table, on which was spread our breakfast. I was puzzled for a while until all at once it dawned on me that I had made Bob a promise last Easter.

"'Jane,' says I to my wife, 'Bob has a better memory than we have. He has come for me to carry out my promise.'

"You see, for years I'd fed Bob hard-boiled eggs and hot-cross buns through our open kitchen window every Easter morning. ast year, I said to him, 'Bob, if you live until next Easter, blame if I don't bring you into the kitchen to breakfast with us.'

"I had forgotten all about it, but Bob hadn't. So I handed him first a bun, then an egg, repeating this till he had cleaned up two dozen of each. He didn't back out right away, though, and after he had gone out it didn't dawn on me until some time afterward that he had probably been waiting for me to give him a napkin."

The deacon accounts for the extraordinary intelligence of Bob by the fact that he used to be a fire-horse in New York.

MAY NAME RAILROAD TICKET.

South Orange, N. J., Threatened with Three or Four Factions at Election.

While the People's Party of South Orange, N. J., was the first in the field with candidates for village Trustees, the Citizens' Administration Party will make nominations this week, and there is strong probability that the railroad men who have organized themselves into the Lackawanna Association will name a third ticket if the others do not suit them. The election is only about a week off.

Just what the reason is for the railroaders' special interest has not been disclosed. The officials of the railroad denied them the use of a car in which to hold meetings last week, but yesterday sent the men word that they could have the car after all. Some of the citizens are wondering if the company is not getting ready for track elevation with a view to having friends in the Village Board. The business men say they will nominate still another ticket if the railroaders' ticket does not suit. The village firemen are also talking of an independent ticket. The People's Party is the only faction thus far to file nominations.

$12,000,000 PASSAIC SEWER.

Commission's Plan Contemplates Drainage Into New York Bay.

The Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission of New Jersey will send to the various municipalities in the sewerage district next Wednesday a full report of its work, with a plan for stopping the pollution of the Passaic River.

The cities and towns will be asked to approve the plan recommended, and should they do so the commission will give out contracts immediately.

In a general way the report recommends a trunk sewer from Passaic Falls, at Paterson, to New York Bay, discharging in the vicinity of Robbins' Reef Light, within New Jersey's line of the bay, near the outlet of the Kill von Kull. The main line of the sewer will be through Passaic, Nutley, Belleville, and Newark, under Newark Bay, and through Bayonne to New York Bay. The total cost will be more than $12,000,000.

There will be branch sewers collecting the sewage of the Rutherfords, Lyndhurst, Kearny, Harrison, East Newark, Montclair, Orange, Bloomfield, Glen Ridge, and Nutley, the uniting point being at Newark. From the Newark meadows the flow will be pumped through tunnels to New York Bay.

14TH CHELSEA FIRE VICTIM.

Body Thought to be That of Grand Army Veteran.

BOSTON, April 19.—Many thousands of spectators to-day walked through the ruins of the fire which one week ago swept over the city of Chelsea.

Many of the church societies and the Young Men's Christian Association and Salvation Army held big out-of-door meetings in the public squares and parks.

One more body was found to-day in the ruins. It is believed, from its location, to be that of Capt. Benjamin F. Knowles, a Grand Army veteran, who has been missing since the fire. This makes the twelfth body thus far found in the ruins and the fourteenth victim of the fire, two having died in hospitals from injuries incident to the fire.

The General Relief Committee, in a signed statement to the people of Massachusetts, declared that 13,000 people were made homeless and that 10,000 of these need not only temporary aid, but must be rehabilitated, at least to the extent of absolutely necessary housekeeping equipment, which will involve the expenditure of fully $400,000.

The relief fund at the present time amounts to something over $200,000, and is steadily growing.

TWO TENEMENTS SET ON FIRE.

Policeman Puts Out Both Blazes Without Aid of Firemen.

Policeman Herman Scheffer of the Vernon Avenue Station saw smoke issuing from the hallway of the five-story tenement house 776 Myrtle Avenue, Williamsburg, early last evening. Going into the house, he found a mattress under the stairs on the first floor burning. He put out the fire, but not before the tenants in the house had rushed in disorder to the street.

A minute later smoke began to come from the five-story tenement 760 Myrtle Avenue. Scheffer hurried to this house, where bundles of paper heaped together under the first floor stairs were burning. This fire he also put out without the aid of the department.

There have been a dozen fires of incendiary origin in this neighborhood within a month. The Fire Marshal is investigating.

One Burglar Makes an Easter Haul.

Mrs. Samuel Cahn of 123 West 138th Street reported to the police of the West 125th Street Station last night that while she was out of her apartment in the afternoon some one entered by climbing the fire escape and prying open the kitchen window. Jewelry, including a watch and several diamond rings, valued altogether at $1,000, was taken, also $300 in cash.

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Hunyadi János
The Only Natural Laxative Water
on which you can rely to relieve
CONSTIPATION
Take ½ glass on arising in the morning.
In full bottles and splits

MILLION CATHOLICS WILL GIVE THANKS

Archbishop Farley Announces Perfected Plans for the Centennial Celebration.

NOTED PRELATES COMING

Cardinal Logue Has Already Sailed—Archbishops Ireland, Riordan, Moeller, Glennon, Ryan, and O'Connell Expected.

More than a million Catholics in this city will join in a parochial thanksgiving next Sunday in all the Catholic churches throughout the archdiocese, and that general Te Deum will be the first of a week's rejoicing in commemoration of a hundred years of Catholic activity.

The entire American hierarchy, headed by Cardinal Gibbons; numerous Canadian prelates, and Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, will participate in the solemn ceremonies that have been arranged. The General Committee, of which ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien is Chairman, was informed yesterday that the Irish Cardinal had sailed and would probably arrive in New York Saturday morning. He will be met down the bay by a delegation of the clergy and laity and escorted to the Archbishop's house in Madison Avenue, where he will stop while here. According to the present arrangement Cardinal Logue will return to Ireland in the first week in May.

Every detail of the centenary celebration was completed yesterday, and in all the Catholic churches of the archdiocese a letter from Archbishop Farley was read. In it he directed the priests to remind the laity that the best way to begin the days of special rejoicing would be to receive the sacrament at the parochial mass of thanksgiving next Sunday.

The public rejoicing will begin at St. Patrick's Cathedral a week from to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, when Cardinal Logue, in the presence of the most imposing assemblage of Catholic clergymen ever gathered under one roof in this country, will be the celebrant of the pontifical mass of thanksgiving. Admission to the cathedral on that day will be the same as on any day, except that seats in the body of the edifice will be reserved for the general committee of the laity and such city and Government officials as may wish to attend. Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate, will represent the Vatican at the ceremonies. He will make public a special message from Pius X. to the Archbishop and Catholic citizens of New York, and at the close of the mass will impart the Papal blessing.

Archbishops Ireland of St. Paul, Riordan of San Francisco, Moeller of Cincinnati, Glennon of St. Louis, Ryan of Philadelphia, and O'Connell of Boston will be in the array of prelates gathered in the sanctuary on that occasion.

In the evening there will be pontifical vespers, and Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis will be the preacher.

Wednesday morning 5,000 children will march to the Cathedral and give thanks. That will be Children's Day. On the same evening will be held the second incident of public importance. It will be a mass meeting at Carnegie Music Hall, and ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien will preside. Cardinal Logue, W. Bourke Cockran, John J. Delany, and Dr. J. J. Walsh will be the principal speakers.

The ceremonies will close Saturday afternoon, May 2, with a May Day procession, in which 40,000 representative Catholic laymen, headed by a delegation of 100 from the Catholic Club, will participate.

CARDINAL LOGUE SAILS.

Passenger on the Lucania, to Take Part in Catholic Celebration Here.

QUEENSTOWN, April 19.—Cardinal Michael Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, and Bishop Browne of Queenstown, were passengers on the steamship Lucania, which sailed for New York to-day. They will take part in the centennial celebration of the New York Diocese, and while in New York will be the guests of Archbishop Farley. A large crowd gathered to bid the prelates good-bye.

Cardinal Logue, in speaking of his journey, said it was fitting that he and Bishop Browne should be with their exiled fellow-countrymen at the great New York celebration, as the Irish exiles had contributed in large measure to the splendid progress of the great young Church of America. The Cardinal hopes that presently the Irish will be able to stay at home instead of emigrating to America, and that there will be a bright future for the Old Country.

ROB SAFE AT LEISURE.

Burglars Move It to the Back Room and Get $2,500.

Burglars made a haul of $2,500 in cash and jewelry sometime yesterday morning by breaking open the safe in the store of Joseph Goldberg, at 9 Avenue A. Skeleton keys were probably used in gaining entrance, and once inside the burglars, by cutting a hole large enough in a partition to push the safe through, went about their work without fear of being seen from outside.

Half a dozen detectives from the Fifth Street Station and as many more from the Detective Bureau are working on the case. The jewelry consisted of diamond rings, a gold watch, a diamond fob, and other pieces. The cash amounted to $600.

When Goldberg went to the store yesterday morning, shortly after 8 o'clock, he discovered the burglary. The safe was in the rear of the store against a partition, which made a small room. The burglars had cut a hole in the partition large enough to push the safe through, and once getting it in a position where they could not be seen from the street they set to work. Turning the safe upside down, they used a brace and bit and cut away the bottom. Goldberg found the brace and bit beside the safe.

WATCHMAN SHOOTS A THIEF.

His Companions Get Him Away, but He Leaves Trail of Blood.

While two men, after having broken open a rear window, started to climb into the dyeing and cleaning establishment of Rees & Rees at 232 East Fortieth Street early yesterday morning a watchman opened fire on them. The men jumped into the yard, and the watchman continued to fire. One of them is believed to have been shot, as the police, who arrived later, found traces of blood on the fences.

Immediately following the shooting word was telephoned to all hospitals in the city to look out for the men, but before the alarm reached St. Gregory's Hospital a man with wounds in his hip and shoulder, which had been dressed by the surgeons, managed to get away. The police believe this man to be the one who was shot. There were three men in the party, one remaining outside while the others were at work, and he helped the wounded man away.

William H. Mellins Declared Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., April 19.—William H. Mellins, a long-time resident of this town, has been taken to the Danvers Asylum violently insane. At one time he was a Customs Inspctor in New York City, and held several political offices.

BROKAW BROTHERS

We are now showing 300 patterns in Spring suits and an array of overcoats that will meet with the approval of the most critical. Unusual assortment of suits in the colors most popular this year—browns, greens, olives.

Sack Suits, $18.00 to $47.00
Overcoats, $16.00 to $42.00

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY
ASTOR PLACE & FOURTH AVE. N.Y.

CHIRIS OLIVE OIL
PRONOUNCED SHERIS

Made from selected French olives in Grasse, France, and recognized as the highest grade, purest and most palatable Olive Oil imported. Physicians prescribe it and Connoisseurs prefer it. Sold in quart and pint bottles by all fine grocers and good druggists.

EULER & ROBESON
U. S. Agents,
18-20 Platt St., New York

Morgan & Brother
(Established 1851.)
Storage Warehouses
AND
Moving Vans
230, 232, 234, 236 W. 47th St., N.Y.
Near Broadway. 'Phone 52 Bryant
Separate compartments for storage of furniture, pianos, paintings, baggage, etc.

We take entire charge of removals in City or Country, furnishing padded vans.

Furniture and works of art boxed and shipped to all parts of the world.
Freight charges advanced on goods consigned to our care.

Our facilities for packing china, glassware, ornaments, and books are unequaled.

Office Furniture, Files, Libraries, etc., Removed
Our vans are perfectly adapted, being sealed while in transit; boxes furnished are especially made for books, papers, etc. SEND FOR ESTIMATE.

Furniture

If you know true beauty of simplicity, come and inspect our attractive assortment of Early English and Colonial Furniture.
Direct from Grand Rapids to you at Manufacturer's prices.

Brass Beds, large post	$15.75
Colonial Bedsteads	12.00
Dressers	19.75
Round Top Dining Tables	14.75
Cabinet Top Buffets	21.75
Leather Chairs	2.50

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Refrigerators
The Perfection of Cleanliness, Efficiency and Economy:
The "Eddy" Our standard for a quarter Century.
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LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

One enjoys both the method and the results when
SYRUP OF FIGS
—AND—
ELIXIR OF SENNA
is taken. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine.
MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only.

Uneeda Biscuit

DEBTS COLLECTED
No charge unless successful.
STANDARD ADJUSTMENT CO., Flatiron Building. Tel. 5534 Gramercy.

The French Government Pays Tribute to The Pianola

ONE of the most distinguished of European decorations, that of the Legion of Honor, has just been conferred upon the President of the Aeolian Co., manufacturers of the Pianola.

This important honor is never bestowed except in recognition of some notable achievement. It is highly prized by men of letters, scientists, statesmen, etc., and carries with it many special privileges in France and Continental Europe.

The significance of this splendid tribute paid to the Pianola by the Government of France is two-fold:

First—It furnishes striking evidence that the value to music of the new method of playing, which the Pianola represents, is today *everywhere recognized.*

Second—That there is *never anywhere* the slightest question as to the Pianola's position as the *leading exponent of this new school.*

No musical instrument ever made has had its title to absolute and unquestioned supremacy so often or so conclusively demonstrated as has the Pianola.

In view of the important character of this latest distinction, the Pianola's unquestioned right to be called the Standard Piano-player of the World is manifest.

There is but one Pianola, made only by the Aeolian Company. To purchase any other Piano-player is to miss the many vital musical features like the Metrostyle and the Themodist, which are exclusive with the Pianola.

The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St., New York.

FICKLE SKIES MAR THE EASTER DISPLAY

Few Notabilities in Fifth Avenue and These Conspicuous by Sombreness of Apparel.

WINDS HIT THE BIG HATS

Magnitude the Keynote in Millinery This Season — Crowds Wait to Watch Women Leave Fashionable Churches.

The threatening weather somewhat marred the glory and gayety of the Easter parade in Fifth Avenue, but after the morning showers many took courage from their vanity and appeared in their newest Spring clothes. There was some intermittent sunshine after the church hour, and they who had braved the rain were rewarded by the fleeting pleasure of showing their best and newest on the way home.

So far as persons famous in society adding to the brilliancy of the Fifth Avenue parade, that is an exploded tradition, and the Fifth Avenue churches disgorged smart folk who went quickly to their homes. The sightseers yesterday after 12 made a bold dash for the three blocks which intervene between St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Thomas's Church. The steps of the houses in this section were crowded with idlers, who calmly took their stand in defiance of the rights of others.

At St. Thomas's Church the members of the congregation lost no time in slipping through the dense throng. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Lady Herbert, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were in this congregation. After church they were driven to the home of their father, Richard T. Wilson, in 511 Fifth Avenue. These women were dressed quietly. Only a dash of blue on her hat relieved the sombre effect of Mrs. Vanderbilt's attire. Many persons in society passed the day out of town, either at their country homes, or at Atlantic City. Others defied the elements and went motoring, with fortifications of rubbers and blankets.

Umbrellas Necessary.

The afternoon was at times clear, but the threatening clouds made umbrellas a rather necessary article. That is why many gay gowns were relieved by umbrellas. As the afternoon became more encouraging, raincoats and umbrellas were checked in hotels while their owners païolled the immediate neighborhood. There were some lively contrary winds about the Circle, and here were many humorous incidents. Late in the afternoon the throng was regaled by the predicament of a young girl, who, with male escort, was showing off her Spring hat and new gown. This maiden was attired in the most approved fashion, with a cutaway coat of striped cloth and a hat of wonderful proportions, trimmed with a sheaf of long quills. But evidently the millinery had been turned out in a hurry, because while crossing the avenue a puff of wind loosened the quills, and away they blew. The long quills turned somersaults and handsprings. The young man gallantly started to corral the fugitive feathers. The maiden, with her hat denuded, stood on the curb, with tears in her eyes, and the crowd laughed at her rage, expressed in "O Pshaws!" and "Mercy!"

Judging by the millinery that bloomed in the smart hotels and on the marcelled heads of the strollers, it is difficult to form any idea of what is really correct in feminine attire. It seemed as if magnitude is the keynote of this Spring's fashion, and whether the brim of the hat is absurdly wide or the crown abnormally high, it does not matter. The far-famed "Merry Widow" hat, with a tipping, dipping flare, was shown in great numbers, especially on upper Seventh Avenue and on Riverside Drive.

Best Gowned Quite Sombre.

The best-gowned women of the avenue avoided spectacular effects. In fact, the smart women who snowed themselves yesterday seemed to make it a point to dress with conservatism. Miss Lota Robinson of Baltimore and Mrs. Beverly Robinson both wore severely plain black gowns, with normal hats, trimmed with plumes. Miss Madeleine Knowlton, who was on the avenue with Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., wore a dark-blue gown and a small round hat finished with two gold tassels. Mr. Clarke wore the braided English walking coat, with a black tie, and his trousers were black and white checks. Similarly dressed was Arthur Iselin, who was driving in a motor car with Mrs. Iselin. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who drove on the avenue in an open landaulette, wore a hat laden with pink roses, but the effect was not startling.

It remained for Miss Rita Riverside and Miss Hilda Harlem to display extraordinary effects. Several attainments like a thirty-eight-inch brim and a twenty-inch crown were shown by delighted young women. One girl, with a small baby face, wore one of these colossal hats, which had for trimming a sparse and half-starved bird. The larger the hat the smaller the bird seemed to be the rule with the milliners.

The girls who went in for extremes found companions among their men friends. Many of these appeared in sack suits in pale gray, dark green, and odd blues. Two brilliant colors seemed popular for ties. One is the Leander pink of the English rowing club. The other is a revised version of the celebrated Alice blue of two seasons ago. The new blue is more intense than the old, and seems to be between the turquois and sky tones. Some canary-colored ties also bloomed unblushingly and often.

The hotels along Fifth Avenue were very gay all afternoon. In front of most of these was a little throng of sightseers watching the "carriage folk" arrive and depart. This curious throng seemed to be composed chiefly of family parties. The Broadway hotels were also used for meeting and resting places, and one young woman, who strolled after tea from Times Square to the Fifth Avenue parade, caused a sensation. She wore lavender satin and a black plume-laden hat, the size of which caused men to step aside to give her room to pass. This dazzling creature walked as far as the Hotel St. Regis, and then departed toward the north in a motor car.

The Easter spirit was sufficiently prevalent to make profitable begging in the side streets. It was impossible for a well-dressed man or woman to walk in any of the streets near the Avenue without being called upon for alms. There was enough of the holiday feeling to enrich many of the panhandlers.

CROWDS IN THE CHURCHES.

Mr. Rockefeller Goes to Church Attended by Detectives.

Easter worshippers packed every church in town yesterday and enjoyed the fresh Spring flowers and special music.

Old Trinity was filled to its last inch of space, and hundreds were turned away. In fact, few found seats who arrived after 9 o'clock. In the congregation were some of the oldest members of the church. Among others attending were Senator Kean of New Jersey, Col. William Jay, William Barclay Parsons, Edmund D. Randolph, and the Rev. J. Newett Steele. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, in his sermon, dwelt particularly upon the significance of Easter.

"Easter is real, as is the Christian religion," he declared.

Dr. Dix was assisted in the high celebration by the Revs. C. R. Stetson, E. A. Evans, and C. H. Wells.

Some five thousand persons, many of them non-Catholics, attended the pontifical high mass at 11 o'clock at St. Patrick's Cathedral. When all the pews had been taken more than a thousand chairs were placed in the north and south transepts, and even then hundreds of persons were forced to stand in the broad spaces in the rear of the cathedral.

The flower decorations of the altar and the space immediately about it were uncommonly beautiful, though no more elaborate than usual at Easter. The music, of course, was a feature of the service. The mass was celebrated by Archbishop Farley, assisted by Mgrs. Lavelle and Murphy, the Rev. Father Connelly of Dunwoodie, Mgr. Hayes, and the Rev. Dr. McMackin.

So great was the pressure of the people to get into the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church that the doors had to be closed to prevent overcrowding. As it was, the congregation filled all seats, lined the walls, both downstairs and in the balcony, and as many as were permitted stood in the aisles.

The decorations were simple, the only ornamental piece being a large cross of white carnations, with a wreath of red carnations above it.

"There is nothing unnatural about the resurrection," declared Dr. Parkhurst in his sermon. "Nature had been rehearsing for it for a million years. The germination of seed is a type of the resurrection of Christ."

John D. Rockefeller, closely guarded by half a dozen watchful detectives, attended Easter service at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which he is a member. He evidently enjoyed the sermon of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. F. Aked, and later so expressed himself. Mrs. Rockefeller did not accompany him, but with him were Fowler and Muriel McCormick, his grandchildren. Little Miss Muriel was just a little inclined to be talkative to her grandfather at times while the service was in progress. The church was packed to its utmost limits, and the audience heard from Dr. Aked an exposition of the authenticity of the resurrection of Christ, of which Mr. Rockefeller said afterward:

"It was a great sermon. Dr. Aked's argument was one that would stand the test of a court of law. We ought to have more sermons like that in this question-asking, analytical age. It is the answering kind of sermon which guides the young men and women."

In his Easter sermon to a crowded congregation in Calvary Baptist Church Dr. MacArthur declared that the glory of the Christian Church was in its living founder. To him, he said, the death of Christ meant little; the resurrection of Christ meant all.

MacArthur Praises Hughes.

Speaking earlier in the morning before the Current Events Class of his church, Dr. MacArthur scathingly indicted the State Senate.

"By its failure to pass the Agnew-Hart bills," he said, "the Senate at Albany has disgraced itself and dishonored the State. The forces antagonistic to public decency and to the Constitution of the State have won a temporary triumph. But it was a victory won at such a cost that it amounts to defeat. The Senators who became tools of the gamblers merit the contempt of all right minded people of the State and the nation."

Dr. Felix Adler made an address yesterday morning on "The Joy of Life" before the Ethical Culture Society in Carnegie Hall. He declared that the principal requisite for joy is that it be pure. Anything that savored of impurity or that entailed suffering or misery, he said, could not be considered as a joy.

Easter coincided with the Annual Foreign Missionary service at the Church of St. Nicholas yesterday morning, and J. Campbell White of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, who makes one of the principal addresses at the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall this evening, followed Dr. Edward B. Coe, the senior minister, with an argument as to the authenticity of the resurrection of Christ.

EASTER PARADE ABOARD SHIP.

School Teachers Returning from Savannah Have One of Their Own.

The Savannah liner City of Columbus got in yesterday afternoon, bringing with her the seventy women school teachers of New York who took advantage of the Easter holidays to make a study of Georgia under the prohibition law. The party made the round trip on the vessel and spent three days in Savannah.

A general chorus told of the good times they had had while away, but there was one regret, and that was that they had missed the Easter parade on Fifth Avenue. As a sort of compensation they had one of their own. Early in the morning the young women appeared on deck in all the glory of their finery, and paraded about until the rain drove them into the saloon.

Religious services were held on board.

NIGHT WORKERS' SERVICE.

Mme. Kronold Soloist at the Early Morning Mass in St. Andrew's.

The early morning Easter service for night workers held at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, City Hall Place and Duane Street, at 2:30 yesterday morning, was attended by a throng that crowded the church. Solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Luke J. Evers. The musical programme was elaborate. Mme. Selma Kronold, directress of the Catholic Oratorio Society, was the soloist. She sang "Ave Maria" and "Ave. Verum." After the mass she sang "The Holy City."

DEFENDS POOR MOTHER.

Minister Rebukes One Who Criticised Her for Bringing Children to Church.

The Rev. Oliver Barnhill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Stapleton, Richmond, as an interlude to his Easter sermon yesterday morning, severely rebuked some person who wrote an unsigned communication, received, he said, by a woman member of the church.

The recipient of the letter is in rather poor circumstances. She had been in the habit of attending the Sunday evening services, and having no one to leave them with she brought her two small children with her. It might be that they had not kept as quiet as some older persons, but that was no reason why any one should write her an unsigned letter telling her to leave them at home, and if she had no one to leave them with to stay at home herself.

Mr. Barnhill said he hoped the writer was not a member of his church. The mother and her children were welcome, and he wanted her and them to continue to come.

PROFIT AND PLEASURE IN EAST SIDE PARADE

There You Saw Real Sensations in Easter Millinery, with Costumes to Match.

ALL FRESH FROM THE STORE

In Fact, It Was Quite Proper to Buy a Hat in Grand Street and Join the Parade—Side Shows.

Whatever the rain did to the Easter display elsewhere, it certainly added to the gayety of nations along Grand Street. All the long-bearded patriarchs came bravely forth, armed with umbrellas for sale, and thronged the corners from Centre Street east to the ferry. They took their stand early in the day, and watched hopefully for every drop of rain that fell, doing a rushing business whenever there came a little sprinkle, for what true "sport" could let his best girl's best hat be ruined with "Umbrella, only 25 cents," being shrieked at him every few feet?

The Easter parade begins early in Grand Street—about the time the old women from Elizabeth Street wend their way to the first mass, which is several hours before folk elsewhere have begun even to think of waking up. The millinery display was as yet afar off, but whatever was lost in hats was made up in shawls, the varied and unrestrained tints making the narrow side streets a riot of color.

A little later the shops began to open, and swarms of men poured out upon the scene. About half of these were busy making themselves as splendid as possible, while the other half stood around the barbers' shops and bootblack stands and frowned upon the vanities of this life. "Gettin' a shine fer Easter!" was the usual derisive comment. But this did not prevent a man, arrayed in a chic combination of purple shirt, blue waistcoat, and red tie, from adding a gleaming pair of yellow shoes to his heart-breaking equipment.

It should be mentioned that yellow shoes was the dividing line which separated the youth in search of his best girl and a good time from those beyond the follies of life. The swain might be a trifle shy on cuffs or even minus a necktie, but he had to have yellow shoes. The favorite tint in socks to go with the shoes seemed to be lavender with green checks, although sky-blue hosiery, relieved with red and yellow stripes, ran the symphonies in purple a close second.

Easter Hats, All Fresh.

In Grand Street an Easter bonnet is an Easter bonnet, for it is frequently purchased on that very morning. All the milliners' stores were providing large hats for small prices. Splendid values were displayed for 19, 25, and 49 cents. For 19 cents could be purchased a hat, diameter eighteen inches, trimmed with a profusion of blue and yellow roses, pink, blue, and white forget-me-nots, white daisies, and blue bachelor buttons. For 6 cents more one could acquire a still larger creation, partly covered with two kinds of red roses, two kinds of pink roses, one variety of yellow, also pink and blue hyacinths, while over the crown grew a flourishing lot of currant branches.

In comparison with these remarkable values the 49 cent hat didn't really give the money's worth. True, its diameter was at least two feet, but it was simply and chastely disguised with two shades of purple lilac, mixed with cerise roses, with a few sprays of cherry blossoms playing in the midst of these, and simplicity is not the keynote of this season's millinery.

Other stores had tempting arrays of long pink and yellow gloves; also "Waltz Dream" belts for 49 cents. The women gazed, but did not buy. As one feminine shopper remarked:

"It always hurts me to spend my money for them kind of things. You ought to make your feller give 'em to yer. Aw, go 'long. He'd spend twict that on flowers and foolish stuff that don't help you none. I say to 'em, 'Boys, if you want to give me anythin', make it somethin' useful, like silk stockin's.' You don't catch me buying no belts with my money." Yet that same collection of belts might prove the downfall of the unwary suitor, for the smallest size in the 49-cent pile was 28 inches, and the rest ranged up to 87, all the girdles of complimentary length being unfortunately on the 98-cent counter.

The small boy naturally was not idle. He and hundrds of his friends ran in and out among the shoppers calling, "Give me a cent for Easter." When he got it, he and his friends started in a friendly game of craps. When the police unfeelingly interfered the game scattered and moved on, to begin again on the next block. In the midst of the hardest downpour a group of boys stood in the middle of Ludlow Street playing for dear life, while thoughtful people covered the gamesters with umbrellas. The policeman stood under an awning at the corner looking the other way. Two other very exciting games went on undisturbed within twenty feet of a police station.

The Prize Costume.

By noon the Easter shopping was about over, and the girls began to appear. With perfect truth it may be said that some of the costumes which walked down Grand Street would make one pause if seen upon Fifth Avenue. After mature consideration and careful adjustment of claims, there isn't any doubt that the prize should go to a certain "get-up" which mounted a Grand Street car about 1 P. M. It was a costume a long way after Worth and almost up to Bleecker. The wearer was a plump Sicilian. She wore a large pink hat, trimmed with purple lilacs and red roses, which rested on an elaborate coiffure of seal-brown hair assisted by auburn puffs, a princess gown of tan over a pink petticoat, over a green one, none of which wholly concealed pink silk stockings and gray suede shoes, size 7.

But while this was the most striking array as a whole, there were certain millinery achievements which deserve honorable mention. There was a hat, the crown swathed in bright green velvet and old rose ribbon, which was further decorated with a gray quill, a dark green quill, a brown quill, a cerise quill, a light green quill, and other quills of other colors which the reporter din't have time to count.

One person on the east side was glad that Easter Day was here, rain or shine. That person was Matron O'Sullivan of the Eldridge Street Police Station.

"You see," she explained, "Holy Week for the Christians is the Passover Week for the Jews, and they get so busy going to the synagogues that they can't look after their children, so they turn them over to the station house for the day. The childret has a good time, for we can't let them go hungry, sitting here, but it's hard work for us. Then, as like as not the parents forget to come for them at night. I suppose they have so many children, most of them, that when three or four in one family gets lost they don't notice it at all.

"And it's a queer business when they come to find them. Of course, you wouldn't expect a father to be knowing his own children; but when the mother don't know her own kids, it's awful. Lots of times, I say to one of them that's come to hunt for her child:

"'Now, is that yours, sittin' over in the corner?'

"She gives it a look and says: 'I don't know. Is that a boy or a girl?'

"'I tell her it's a girl. Then she'll say: 'Oh, I was looking for a boy, so this can't be mine.'

"Sure," finished the matron, "I'm glad the Passover's gone again. They can be looking after their own children now."

THOUSANDS AT LONG BEACH.

Hotel and Other Improvements Costing $8,000,000 Excite Their Interest.

A train of four sections carried more than 5,000 sightseers to Long Beach yesterday, where, after the Easter service, they looked over the extensive improvements under way. The Twenty-second Regiment Band played throughout the day.

Much in the way of improvement has already been done. A fine large casino is nearing completion, thirty cottages are in course of construction, and hundreds of acres of land have been reclaimed, and have become a part of the beach, while the foundations of a new hotel are being laid. Work has also been begun on a concrete bathing pavilion, which will cost $100,000. More than $8,000,000, altogether, is being expended on the development of Long Beach.

ATLANTIC CITY'S PARADE.

Bigger and More Gorgeous Than Ever —Fine Weather There.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 19.—It was just such a day here as it should have been for the proper showing of everything that was to be displayed from Spring's doorway, and to-day's Easter parade was the biggest, most colorful and altogether the happiest that has ever been seen along the five-mile promenade.

The parade opened at a much earlier hour than has been the custom. Hotels, large and small, and hundreds of private cottages had been opened. The women's costumes and hats were even more remarkable than expected.

Men's suits in the main were loudly light and announced their coming from around the corner. A merry shriek was added by the golf caps, which, in combinations of all the rainbow hues, were multitudinously worn.

While the parade was at its height the sun was partly obscured by clouds, thereby disposing of the glare and making the promenade an altogether comfortable affair.

75,000 AT CONEY.

Threatening Weather Failed to Keep Away Big Easter Crowd.

Seventy-five thousand persons braved the northwest wind yesterday and went to Coney Island. Some of the surface lines ran open cars, which added to the discomforts. A number of the large automobiles which run to the Island during the season were in commission yesterday. The visitors found that Steeplechase Park was not completed. Luna Park and Dreamland had hoped to be open for inspection yesterday, but they were not ready.

There were twenty-five extra policemen at the Island to handle the crowd. Capt. Thomas Kelly of the West Eighth Street Station closed all saloons on the Island promptly at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

BREAK LENTEN FAST WITH MANY DINNERS

Easter Celebration in Hotel Restaurants Assumes the Gayety of a Holiday Festival.

REAL RABBIT IN AN EGG

It Escapes and Guests Chase It Through the Knickerbocker's Corridors—Live Chicks in Dining Room.

The Easter dinners in the hotels and restaurants of Broadway and Fifth Avenue reflected the holiday spirit, and so great was the demand to celebrate the end of Lent in this way that the popular places were overbooked. There was almost a repetition of the New Year's gayety, and most of the hotels had arranged appropriate souvenirs and decorations.

The Waldorf-Astoria, the Hotel Knickerbocker, the Plaza, the Hotel Astor, and the Hotel St. Regis had arranged attractive floral decorations, which heightened the beauty of the restaurants. The combination of the end of Lent and Sunday as the great "dining-out" night was sufficient to make this a red-letter occasion in many of these places.

There were 1,100 persons booked for dinner in the Plaza, and Fred Sterry and his staff had a difficult time finding places for them. The men's café was turned into a dining room for men and women, and the grillroom in the basement was thronged. Nahan Franko's orchestra was augmented, and thirty musicians played under the conductor.

The tearoom, where the Plaza diners congregate for coffee and liqueurs after dinner, was decorated with potted rhododendrons in tones of purple and pink and with cut flowers. In the centre of the room hung a decoration of colored ribbons, intertwined with Spring flowers. Electric fans played on this tangled mass of colors, and the suggestion of a rainbow was successfully carried out.

Many prominent persons were seen in the tearoom last night. There were Mrs. Elinor Glyn, Frederick Townsend Martin, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. John H. McCullough, and Mrs. William Jay. Other diners there were:

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Coolidge, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hilands, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Parrott, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tiffany Rose, Mrs. Scott Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall, Mrs. William G. Irwin and Miss Irwin, Mrs. J. H. Gourlie, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Duncan, Mrs. Andrew Squire, Mr. and Mrs. R. Waverley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Finley Barrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Drake, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. H. De Haven, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Lambeer, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Post Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick, Mrs. Thomas Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Budd, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mellon, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Smith, C. E. Hungerford and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carter, Mrs. H. S. Kerr, Mrs. R. C. Watson, Oliver Harriman and family, W. W. Gooch, Mrs. C. H. Gurney.

At the Hotel Knickerbocker, the famous brood of chicks held court in an ingenious poultry yard in the main restaurant. This pen was composed of wire netting entwined with smilax and illuminated with yellow electric lights. The chicks snuggled under woolen blankets.

One Easter celebrant at the Hotel Knickerbocker, A. L. Low, had a party early yesterday morning. A white rabbit was served to him in a sugar Easter egg. When the egg was broken, Brer Rabbit gave one bound and vanished, and he was pursued through the corridors of the hotel by maids and waiters.

In the tearoom of the Knickerbocker there was an elaborate decoration of Easter lilies in a fountain, and overhead white doves harnessed with blue ribbons were suspended.

Last night's guests at the Knickerbocker were Mandeville Hall, R. H. Parmelee, H. F. Allen, F. J. Dougherty, William Mitchell, A. M. Hardy, W. B. Livingston, F. C. Lockwood, B. F. Rutter, W. R. Barnes, F. F. Lincoln, W. L. Fahnestock, Adele Ritchie, James A. Shaw, J. L. French, and W. F. Ryan.

The corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria had been trimmed with lilac trees and pink roses, and the palm rooms and restaurant were filled last night. The same gayety prevailed at the Hotel Astor.

The Fifth Avenue restaurant of the Hotel St. Regis was the scene of some smart Sunday dinners last night. The tables were decorated with vases containing Easter lilies. Among the diners there were Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador; Baron Schlippenbach, Mrs. James W Gerard, Miss Harriot Daly, Mme. Gadski and her family, Fritzi Scheff, Col. and Mrs. A. G. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Walter G. Ladd, Mrs. George Bliss, and Mrs. Theodore F. Payne.

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New York, February 24th, 1908.

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"These are the tone-qualities which all the best makers of pianos have been striving for years to produce, but *yours is the first instrument in which I have found them all combined.*"

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Genuine Japanese
Habutai White Silk
at 35c. a yard,
(27 inches wide,)
(worth 65c. per yard.)

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Broadway at 18th St.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

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Exhibition and Sale of Summer Silks, the latest weaves and colors,—Rough Shantung Pongee, Rajah, Egyptian Bordure Foulard, Satin Ondoyant, Crepe-de-Chene, Chiffon Cloth and Marquisette.

On Monday and Tuesday,
April the 20th and 21st.

Sale of Ten Thousand yards, White Japanese Habutai Silk. 27 inches wide.
45c per yard
Former price 65c

WASHABLE DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

On Monday, April the 20th.

Silk and Cotton Fabrics. Various patterns and colors, including a large range of floral designs on plain, check, plaid and figured grounds. Self dots, checks and figures in all colors and white, ivory and black.
19c per yard
Former price 50c

White French Dress Linen. Dry finish and water shrunk. 47 inches wide.
55c per yard
value 85c

White embroidered St. Gall Swiss. Various size dots.
25c per yard
Value 40c

BLACK DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

On Monday, April the 20th.

Sale of 2,500 yards, Black French all wool Voile. Crisp finish. 43 inches wide.
75c per yard
Value 1.00

Fancy stripe Black English Mohair. 45 inches wide.
1.00 per yard
Former price 1.50

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Auto Apparel

of pronounced distinction.

The garment "adapted" for certain uses has but slender chance for favor when compared with the garment created especially for that service.

Auto apparel produced by our trained designers shows in every detail, however minute, the skill of the specialist.

We direct attention to the extra "sweep" of our garments—necessary to the wearer's comfort for that freedom of movement impossible with apparel of skimped proportions.

Many—in fact, most—of the fabrics we employ are exclusive with Saks & Company and have been woven particularly for the purpose.

"EVERYTHING FOR THE AUTOIST BUT THE AUTO."

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

GEN. MACKENZIE'S SUCCESSOR

Army Speculates as to Who He Will Be—Maybe Col. Marshall.

Col. William L. Marshall, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., in charge of the New York Harbor and Governors Island improvements, is being prominently mentioned as the successor to Brig. Gen. Mackenzie as Chief of Engineers of the Army, when Gen. Mackenzie retires about four weeks hence. Col. Marshall's work in connection with the dredging of the Ambrose Channel, which makes possible the entry into New York of such vessels as the Lusitania and Mauretania, is one of the reasons advanced by his friends for his appointment to the highest position in the Engineers' Corps.

Others mentioned as the possible successor to Gen. Mackenzie are Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach or Lieut. Col. T. W. Symons, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington. Col. Symons is a personal friend of the President, his position in Washington being similar to that known as Court Chamberlain in monarchial countries.

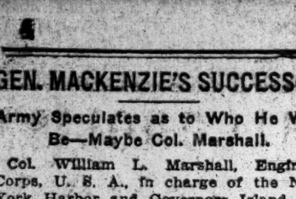
Col. Marshall, who is a man of tremendous physique, was one of the officers who did not take the horsemanship test last Summer.

Carnegie to Speak at Peace Palace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—John Barrett, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, and Minister Calvo of Costa Rica, have been delegated to proceed to New York to invite Andrew Carnegie, who contributed $750,000 toward the erection of the Pan American Peace Palace, to deliver an address at the laying of the corner stone, on May 11. Mr. Carnegie has indicated his intention to acept the invitation.

The Coward Shoe



Foot Strain Relieved

Those sharp stabbing twinges through the waist of the foot are caused, in nine cases out of every ten, by strained ligaments in the arch of the foot.

Wearing the Coward Arch Prop Shoes gives needed support to the weakened ligaments, and gradually restores the arch to its natural position, when all the discomfort is entirely relieved.

The Coward Arch Prop Shoe is a certain preventive and remedy for both "fallen arch" and "flatfoot."

Beware of Imitations.

For Men, Women and Children.

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A HIGH GRADE VARNISH AND STAIN COMBINED

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MUZZLE CLAPPED ON PARLOR SOCIALISTS

Admitted to Church Conference by Ticket and Allowed Only to Ask Questions.

REV. MR. IRVINE IN THE REAR

And the Rev. Mr. Grant in the Chair—No Place for the Discontented to Air Discontent, He Says.

The Socialists who on Sunday nights for the last few months have been taking more and more noisy possession of the conferences held in the parish house connected with the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, found things there last night not as they used to be.

A muzzle has been clapped on their oratory. The old-time Socialist good times there have gone by.

It was announced in church last night that admittance to the conferences would henceforth be by ticket. The Socialists will be limited to queries, and the questions must be polite and to the point. Socialism will continue to be one of the things discussed, as all subjects are allowed, but if the tickets don't, the new restrictions will cut down the real, dyed-in-the-wool, capitalist-hating attendance.

Last night three uniformed policemen and several plain-clothes men stood guard at the parish house door. Tickets were given out in church by the ushers, and no one was allowed to enter without a ticket. The church was filled to its outer doors. Nearly everybody there wanted to go into the chapel. There were 1,200 who couldn't. Some of the Socialists who didn't get tickets said that some of the ushers at least were evidently in favor of capitalism, because they were careful not to give a ticket to any one who looked like a Socialist. As most of the Socialists who attend these conferences are from the east side it was argued that it was easy to tell them.

Another thing: The Rev. Alexander F. Irvine, an ardent Socialist, has been presiding at the conferences. More than once he espoused the cause of Socialism against a speaker in the audience, and, being the Chairman, he was always able to get in the last word. Also he was not limited to time, and the others were.

Well, last night the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, took charge of the conference himself. It had been the custom to allow anybody to get up and say anything he wanted to, though for the two Sunday nights previous Mr. Irvine had restricted them as to time. Mr. Irvine sat in the background last night. He had asked to be relieved of the Chairmanship, it was said.

Mr. Grant said he would introduce one or two speakers, and if any one wanted to ask questions they could. If there was time afterward for discussion there would be some discussion. He began by reading the statement of the object of the conferences, emphasizing the general nature of the talks that were to be had:

The purpose of these conferences is to promote a spirit of brotherhood and mutual understanding, and to furnish an impartial platform where men may meet without distinction of class, opinion, or belief, for the free and courteous discussion of the problems of life and religion.

The conferences have no programme or theory to enforce or promulgate and require only that each participant should extend to the beliefs of others the tolerance he expects for his own.

Mr. Grant said that the conferences had not been started to furnish a place where the discontented might air their discontent, and gave notice that he would be harsh in cutting off any one who was not courteous, and would be at least summary in cutting off any one who didn't seem to have anything to say except denunciation.

With that he introduced a young man who said he was John P. Fox of Boston. Mr. Grant did not say who Mr. Fox was, but he was to speak about model tenements. After the conference Mr. Fox said that he preferred that the newspapers would not tell to what organization he belonged in Boston, but that they might say that at present he was connected with the Congestion Exhibit, which recently wound up here.

Mr. Fox told about tenements in Germany which are owned by the workmen themselves. Inside the parish house it was so quiet with the selected audience that the murmurs of the unfortunates outside the closed doors could be heard. Mr. Fox told how workingmen had been formed into a society in Berlin. The Government had loaned money at 3 per cent to this society, taking mortgages on the buildings it put up. Afterward the model tenements were such successes financially that they paid the workingmen good interest on their money, besides giving them marvelously good quarters to live in.

Mr. Fox pictured one of these huge tenement houses. There were arcades, flower gardens, light, and sun, and air, a meeting hall where social gatherings could be had, a drinking room that was kept in order and was not noisy, billiard tables and other entertaining things, lounging places for the old men and old women, playgrounds for the children, and rooms so constructed that 400 graphophones might be playing at once in the big tenement house without one of them doing the slightest harm to anybody outside of its home. All the windows had double sashes and the floors were soundproof.

In England, said Mr. Fox, there were more or less model tenements owned by private persons and by co-operative organizations. In some cases the landlords were satisfied with a 4½ per cent. return on their money. Mr. Fox also noted that over in Brooklyn there were several model tenements which were built thirty years ago. These had not been copied in Manhattan, he said. Their builder and owner had been satisfied with a small return on his money.

The meeting was then thrown open to discussion. A speaker wanted to know if New York's slums could be done away with so long as they yielded a profit. Mr. Fox answered that the beautiful Berlin tenements he had described yielded a profit to the workingmen owners. A man got up to remark that Robert Hunter had said that all the good that had come by way of satisfactory tenement houses in Germany had been forced by the Socialists there. Whereupon Mr. Grant asked the speaker sternly if he thought that was a question.

Another man with a dialect was recognized. He wandered around in a tangle of words about Socialism, capitalism, and one thing and another. Mr. Grant sternly pinned him down to a question to Mr. Fox. The speaker answered:

"My question is that I disagree with Mr. Fox."

A speaker wanted to know why it was that the workingmen of Berlin didn't swarm into the model tenements there, and why didn't those of New York simply overrun the Brooklyn models that Mr. Fox had spoken of.

"Because a great many people are content with their conditions," answered Mr. Fox. "They live so poorly that they haven't energy enough to look around them."

"How short a time would it take," began a questioner, "to infuse into the American landlords that spirit of humanity which has prompted the English landlords to run houses whose return on the investment, you say, is something like 4 per cent.?"

"Does not Mr. Fox know that Socialists should be sent to the legislatures to legislate out of existence slums and other hell-holes?" asked a speaker, sitting down without waiting for an answer.

"When will the Trinity Church Corporation tear down its outrageous tenement houses?" asked another man. Mr. Grant looked pained.

"How can we get in this country, in this city, these beautiful tenement houses, such as Germany has, and which you say are finer than our Riverside Drive apartment houses?" was another question.

Mr. Fox said that the manner of Government we have here is rather discouraging. But still there was hope.

"America is governed by politicians," he went on. "England is governed by public-spirited amateurs. Germany is governed by experts. That is the reason why living conditions are better in Germany than in England, and so much better than they are here."

He recommended that diplomacy should be used in this country; that people who really wanted better conditions in tenements should go to the landlords, presenting their views and pledging their co-operation. They needn't tell, he remarked, that they were Socialists. They should use diplomacy. Promptly a West Indian negro arose, and asked gravely in his dialect:

"Would the speaker place diplomacy above the truth?"

And right there the meeting broke up.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 19.—The City Directory says that John P. Fox has no occupation. There is an impression here that he has spoken before the Boston City Club.

URGE ECONOMY ON JAPAN.

Bankers of Country Ask Government to Scrutinize Financial Measures.

TOKIO, April 19.—At a meeting of bankers at Osaka Saturday resolutions were adopted asking the Government to observe greater economy in the consideration of financial measures. The resolutions were indorsed by the delegates representing the Government.

Matsukata Matsumo, Governor of the Bank of Japan, who was present, said he believed that this unprecedented semi-political action of the bankers would help to relieve the depression and inspire confidence in foreign investors.

Story of Plot Against Czar Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—Several foreign newspapers recently published a report that a plot had been discovered to blow up the Russian Emperor and other members of the Imperial family. An official statement was issued to-day to the effect that such rumors were without foundation.

TEXAS FLOODS COST LIVES.

Thousands Homeless, Railroads Crippled, and Property Loss $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 19.—The most disastrous flood in Texas in a quarter of a century reached its height at midnight last night when fresh torrents almost of the force of cloudbursts, deluged Fort Worth, Dallas, and the country adjacent in the valleys of the Trinity River.

Four lives were lost and 500 houses were wrecked or damaged in the packing house town of North Fort Worth, a suburb of Fort Worth, nearly 4,000 persons being driven from their homes. Mayor Harris of Fort Worth issued a proclamation calling for relief.

Two railroad men lost their lives near Cleburne when their train plunged into a washout. They are Engineer Alma Long and Fireman Edward Alsup. The Misses Pearl and Bertha Thomas, sisters, were killed by lightning near the village of Buckner.

The property loss in the vicinity of Fort Worth is estimated at $500,000. Nearly 1,000 persons were driven from their homes in the various suburbs of Dallas last night. They are mostly negroes, and here are also many Italians and poor Americans. Their small homes are filled with water almost to the ceilings. Practically all the merchants in the manufacturing suburb of West Dallas have been obliged to abandon their stores and move their stocks of goods.

At Dallas the river is two miles wide. All railroads in the northern half of the State are crippled. Five iron bridges went out on the Texas Central between Waco and Cisco. The Texas & Pacific trains are abandoned west of Fort Worth. The Frisco, the Rock Island, and the Cotton Belt lines are heavy sufferers.

The loss to Dallas City and County by destruction or damage to streets, highways, and bridges, will exceed $100,000. The property losses in the State are estimated at $2,000,000.

The flood drift in Red Oak Creek, thirty miles from Dallas, last night caused a large break in the oil pipe line of the Texas Company, and many thousands of gallons of oil ran out. Supt. Holleran, with a force of men, left Dallas to-day to try to reach and repair the break.

SAY PASTOR WAS INNOCENT.

Baseless Fears of a Scandal Drove the Rev. G. Tomson to Suicide, It's Said.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The motive which drove the Rev. George W. Tomson, pastor of the Woodbury Presbyterian Church, to end his life was revealed to-day. Fearing that a faction of his congregation planned to prefer charges of unbecoming conduct against him at the session of the church, Mr. Tomson killed himself, preferring death to an airing of a scandal in which the names of several Woodbury and Clayton women would be linked with his. He shot himself on the eve of his marriage to protect their reputations, because there was no basis to the aspersions cast on these women, it is declared.

Members of the Presbyterian Church declared to-day that they believed the minister's fear that charges were to be brought against him unfounded in fact. It was admitted that there had been disputes regarding Mr. Tomson, and that certain persons in the church had gone so far in showing their disapproval of the minister's actions as to leave the church. But is was the general feeling that he had exaggerated the strength of the feeling against him.

It is declared that the gossip about Mr. Tomson was in the main, baseless. His relations with the women with whom scandal connected his name, it was asserted, were nothing more than these which exists between a pastor and devout church workers with whom he is constantly associated and thrown into daily contact.

Coroner Hunter said that he is satisfied that Mr. Tomson ended his life while he was out of his mind, due to worriment over the talk about him.

The funeral will be held to-morrow from the home of Mrs. Kenworthy, his fiancée. Only members of the Presbyterian Church and personal friends of the dead clergyman will be admitted.

Must Change Mammon Worship.

The Rev. Dr. Charles P. Fagnani, a professor in Union Theological Seminary, was the speaker at the People's Institute meeting at Cooper Union last night, on "God and Mammon." He said that mammon worshippers were atheists, whether they believed in God or not. Mammon was responsible for overcrowded tenements, rotten hose, leaden life preservers, child-killing factories. But the whole community is equally responsible for mammon—the poor more than the rich, because there are more of them. It must be changed by substituting brotherliness and co-operation for exploitation and competition.

London to Try "Rubberneck Cars."

London will be invaded to-day by the huge American sight-seeing automobiles, familiarly called "rubberneck cars," which have been taken there by W. E. Sebree, the originator of the scheme in this city. Irving Kay, who has megaphoned the wonders of Broadway to thousands of American and foreign tourists, will similarly describe the historic points in London.

ILL-LUCK PURSUES THE PROTOS CAR

Lieut. Koeppen Compelled to Ask Berlin for Assistance in Crossing Siberia.

AMERICAN DRIVER LEAVES

German Driver Says He Urged St. Chaffray to Wait for the Thomas Car.

69TH DAY OF THE RACE.

Car.	Reported.	Distance.
*Thomas	Seattle	7236
†Zust	Seattle	4836
†De Dion	Seattle	4836
‡Protos	Pocatello, Ida.	2966

*Found Alaskan trails impassable and returned from Valdez to Seattle, arriving there Friday. Sail Tuesday for Yokohama, en route to Vladivostok.

†Sailed for Yokohama last Tuesday en route to Paris via Vladivostok. Due Yokohama April 29.

‡Shipped to Seattle. Will take steamer from there this morning for Vladivostok.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 19.—The ill-luck which has pursued Lieut. Koeppen of the Protos car in the New York to Paris race since his arrival in America has followed him to the very end of his American trip. On the eve of his departure to Vladivostok from this port, R. C. Schneider, whom he engaged in Chicago to drive the car the rest of the way to Paris, has decided to go back to Chicago, leaving him alone with the big car.

Although the German Army officer knew nothing of practical motoring before his departure from Germany and has now only the experience gained in crossing the United States to aid him, he is going on nevertheless. He has cabled to Berlin for help and received word that two mechanics will be engaged at once and sent to Vladivostok by rail to join him. He expects that the men will await him when the ship bearing the car reaches that port.

This resolves a part of his troubles, but there are others piled up for him. When the machine reached Seattle by rail from Pocatello, in Idaho, the extra parts and tires which were shipped with the car did not arrive. They have not yet appeared, and this afternoon the Lieutenant was forced to load the car on the steamer and to start out for Siberia without a replacement in event of accident, and with only two extra tires at hand. He cabled these facts to Berlin as well, and hopes that relief can be rushed to him over the trans-Siberian Railroad. The prospect of starting out with only two extra parts on such a journey of ten thousand miles and dependent on the uncertain movement of Siberian freight is anything but pleasant to contemplate.

The non-arrival of the supplies was even more serious to him than this. The parts were shipped across the United States in bond, and on his departure Koeppen must pay the duty on them. The missing parts cost him $57 duty, but they will be exported when they arrive. Some of the clothing which had been brought from Germany for the Siberian trip was also in the boxes of supplies which went astray, including several valuable fur overcoats.

The German officer and his car will go on the steamer Glen Logan direct to Vladivostok. The boat sails at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, and is expected to occupy twenty days in passage. This would mean that the ship would reach Vladivostok on May 9, if on time, or five days after the De Dion and Zust cars, which sailed last Tuesday via Japan. The Thomas car, which will follow through Japan next Tuesday, will be in Siberia five days later than the Protos, if the two boats run according to schedule.

Giulio Sirtori, the driver who took the Zust car across the country, is sailing for Vladivostok with the Germans. The Italians left spare parts and tires in Seattle when they departed so hurriedly, and Sirtori will take these to Vladivostok for the crew.

Before going on board of the steamer to sail for Siberia Lieut. Koeppen declared his intention to await the arrival of the Thomas car in Vladivostok.

"When St. Chaffray was here on Monday, I protested vigorously to him against his contemplated action in sailing for Siberia without the Thomas car. The Thomas spent time and money in going to Alaska, only to learn there that the Alaskan route was impracticable. All the competitors in the race took advantage of that knowledge, and it was only fair and proper and sportsmanlike that we should gain no advantage by reason of the Thomas's experience. I wanted them to wait until the Thomas returned from Alaska, and then all go together to start afresh from Vladivostok, but St. Chaffray wanted to go on."

In reference to his own status in the race, Lieut. Koeppen declared that he considered himself still a competitor, as St. Chaffray had told him he was not disqualified for shipping by rail from Ogden, but he would not compete for any prize, in view of having taken the railroad.

The Werner car, which left New York before the New York to Paris race started, arrived here to-day in charge of Driver Dreghe, having been shipped part of the way by train. Dreghe announced that the machine would probably be shipped to Japan on the Shawmut on Tuesday with the Thomas car.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 19.—A strike has taken place among the employes of the railway connecting Arequipa, in Peru, with Mollendo, its port. It is reported that serious disorders have taken place.

WILLEMSTAD, April 19.—The Dutch Consul at La Guayra certifies that pernicious fever causing sudden death is prevalent there. The steamer Prins Willem II. of the Holland-America Line has omitted La Guayra as a port of call, and Italian and British steamers from Trinidad will do likewise. Puerto Cabello has instituted a quarantine against the port.

ROME, April 19.—Although recently there has been a rumor to the contrary, it is now considered certain that Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, will remain in Washington, as it is thought very probable that Count Bonin-Longare, the Italian Minister at Brussels, will be promoted to the Ambassadorship now vacant in Paris.

MANILA, April 19.—There has been a pleasant exchange of courtesies between the American officers and the visiting Japanese of the training squadron. Gov. General Smith will return to Manila to-morrow to welcome the visiting Japanese.

BROOKLYN NEWS NOTES.

Despondent over ill-health, Patrick Dolan, 43 years old, of 1,118 Madison Street, committed suicide by gas at his home yesterday.

Fire Marshal Beers is investigating the circumstances of a fire which occurred yesterday in a four-story brick factory at 60 Water Street. The building has been unoccupied for some time.

Joseph Maggiori, 42 years old, of 134 Leonard Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with shooting Annie Geis of 241 Melrose Street in the leg with a revolver.

Mrs. Gussie Raprich, 25 years old, of 463 Sixty-second Street, is in the Norwegian Hospital as a result of taking oxalic acid by mistake.

Coney Island's big charity ball, held for the the benefit of the Rescue Home at the resort, will take place to-night at Stauch's Pavilion.

BATTLESHIP FLEET DIVIDED.

Will Lie at Anchor in Four Harbors Until Saturday Morning.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 19.—To-night, for the first time since leaving Hampton Roads, the battleships of the Atlantic fleet are separated. In four harbors, a few miles apart, they lie at anchor in divisions of four, and these positions they will maintain until next Saturday morning, when the sixteen fighting craft, again united under the flag of Rear Admiral Thomas, will get under way for Santa Barbara, the next port of welcome.

For the ships, for the officers and men, and for the people of Los Angeles, this has been a busy Easter Sunday. The division of the fleet was accomplished at 6 o'clock this morning, but even at this early hour the shores of San Pedro Harbor and the hills overlooking were well covered with spectators eager to witness the manoeuvres of the warships.

While the crowds ashore watched, suddenly the signals began to fly, and within a few minutes the second division, led by its flagship the Georgia, steamed slowly out of line and proceeded three miles across the harbor to a point opposite Long Beach.

The third and fourth divisions rounded Point Firmi for a long cruise to San Pedro, the four ships led by the flagship Maine proceeding to anchorage in the most sheltered portion of Santa Monica Bay, and the fourth division, with the Alabama leading, dropping out of the column to anchor a few hundred yards off the pier at Redondo.

At an early hour the steam and electric roads were transporting tens of thousands of visitors to all four ports, and as the day advanced the overcrowded beach cities sent their surplus thousands out along the stretches of sandy beaches and along the hills that command the best views of the vessels at anchor.

A striking feature of the service in each of the big churches of Los Angeles was the presence of squads of soldiers in uniform, to whom, in nearly every instance, the clergymen addressed a portion of their Easter sermons.

Throughout the next five days, and while officers and men of the fleet are participating in the round of banquets, balls, and others forms of entertainment devised by various committees, the people of Southern California will be welcomed aboard the battleships, and each night there will be a repetition of last night's splendid illumination. Judging by to-day's record, it is safe to say that a quarter of a million people will make the effort to inspect the big guns at close range and learn how "Jack" lives aboard ship.

Pleasant Day for Admiral Evans.

PASO ROBIES, Cal., April 19.—Surgeon P. E. McDonald to-night said:

"Rear Admiral Evans passed a pleasant day and continues gradually to improve." After his treatment and baths to-day Admiral Evans spent considerable time out of doors, watching a ball game and talking with visitors.

LADY COOK HAS A NEW PLAN.

Intends Founding an Institution to Train Children Differently.

Lady Cook, who before her marriage was Miss Tennessee Claflin of this city, has returned from abroad to found in this country an institution designed to carry out her advanced beliefs about the education of children. A site has been selected at Wheatley Hills, L. I., and plans for a building have been prepared.

In 1871 the present Lady Cook was a candidate for Congress, while her sister, Victoria Woodhull, was making a campaign for the Presidency. Two years ago she became interested in bringing about better relations between the sexes, with a view to happy marriages. For this purpose she advocated that the churches give lectures and informal entertainments on week days in the church buildings, where wholesome acquaintance and conversation could be encouraged.

A year ago Lady Cook tried to interest President Roosevelt in the movement for woman suffrage. Yesterday she gave out an interview in which she said:

"Thousands of dollars are being expended annually toward improving the breed of horses, dogs, and other animals. Why not deal with marriage from a similarly rational standpoint?"

HIS BRIDE TOO EXPENSIVE.

Zimmerman's $8 Income Wouldn't Permit Spending $5.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, April 19. Anna Wendt came from Germany on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck three months ago. Among the other passengers was Mrs. William Zimmerman of Passaic, who liked the younger woman so much that she was invited to visit her. Miss Wendt did so, and Frank Zimmerman, a journeyman baker, who earns $8 a week, fell in love with his mother's pretty guest, and they were married.

Within a week after the wedding the bride purchased an article of wearing apparel for which she paid $5. Frank said $1 was more in keeping with his income, and that his mother never paid more than that.

Two weeks ago Frank told his bride that she would have to go to work, as he was unable to support her. She replied that she would not work, never had to work, and it was too late now to begin. Now each has obtained the services of a lawyer to go to the divorce court.

Tried to Strangle Wife and Daughter.

William Stark, a bookkeeper, attempted last night to strangle his wife and daughter in their home, 115 Sanford Street, Williamsburg. The women's screams brought Policeman Stringman of the Vernon Avenue Station, who after a hard fight subdued Stark. He was sent to the observation ward of the Kings County Hospital, that his sanity might be determined.

Introducing Kenyon Automobile Coats

In offering Kenyon Automobile Coats to their customers Brill stores inaugurate a new idea in the selling of motor clothes, i. e., Consistent Prices.

That means only a reasonable merchandise profit on a class of garments that have hitherto been very expensive.

Brill stores will allow no discounts—they will pay no commissions.

Brill stores present a complete line of Kenyon Automobile Coats—the only high standard Automobile Coats produced along modern lines—all designing and tailoring done in one of the most modern and finest tailoring plants in the world.

The assortment includes dusters of drab Holland, olive tan covert, khaki, olive khaki, linen crash and pure linen; single and double breasted Coats of rubberized fabrics and of cheviot, mohair, all-wool Panama cloth, worsted and double-texture cloths that have been rubberized and rainproofed, so that they come as near being absolutely waterproof as garments can possibly be made.

Prices range from $1.75 to $30.

Booklet and price list free on request.

No. 5010—Kenyon Driving Coat, Linen Duster, 52 inches long, double breasted, patch pockets and slash openings, permitting access to coat and trousers pockets. Sleeves have wind cuffs. Price $5.

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300 Oriental Carpets

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TAFT PAYS TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT GRANT

Crush to Hear Him at Metropolitan Temple So Great the Reserves Are Called.

2 WOMEN FAINT IN CHURCH

Carnegie Pleads for Peace and Dr. Hill Declares the American Flag an Enemy to Anarchy.

The Metropolitan Temple, at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, the church that Gen. Grant attended when he was in New York, was crowded as it never was in its history before last night on the occasion of the dedicatory services of the Grant Memorial window and the anniversary of the soldier-President's birthday. Secretary of War Taft, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, Andrew Carnegie, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, and Henry W. Knight, Past Commander of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., spoke.

The temple was elaborately decorated with the national colors in honor of the occasion, while in the draped pew that Gen. Grant used to occupy were several members of his family, among them his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Gen. F. D. Grant. In other front pews were the veterans of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., while seated about the platform were Gen. Frederick D. Grant and his son, Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant III.

The opening prayer was by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Crawford, President of Allegheny College, Penn., and then after several vocal solos Dr. Hill, the pastor, introduced the Secretary of War. As Mr. Taft arose he got a regular campaign welcome, the audience standing and waving their handkerchiefs and cheering.

"As for the man whose memory we come here to honor," said Mr. Taft, "my father was in his Cabinet, and he had for Gen. Grant that love and reverence which no man who ever came in contact with him ever failed to have for him. It is difficult to say anything of President Grant that is new, and yet no one can read his history, his life, without having well up in him a sense of National pride that our common country could produce such a man.

"The grand simplicity of his character united his name indissolubly with that of Lincoln. Think of the humble origin of those two men, and yet they showed the possibility of American nature rising to a great occasion, not by brilliant intellect that displays itself in a prodigy from infancy, but with that common sense that meets each crisis as it comes with good sense and a conviction of success.

Grant's Career at West Point.

"Take Grant at West Point. He was first in horsemanship, but in all other branches below the average. I remember that in 1876 I called at the White House with my father, and that in the course of that visit the President remarked that at the Academy he "stood first in horsemanship, but last in tactics." He did not enter the Academy with an idea other than of taking an education and of rendering the country the service that obligation entailed upon him. He did not dream of becoming the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. He never thrust himself forward. He was anxious to escape observation. He was sweet tempered, slow to wrath, yet tenacious in purpose.

After referring at length to Gen. Grant's Mexican War record as a splendid example of physical and moral courage, Secretary Taft continued:

"Gen. Grant left the army in 1853 because of a difference with his commanding officer, who claimed that Grant had yielded to a weakness of the appetite. Perhaps I should not mention that here, but it furnishes an illustration of one of the things that I most admire him for. One of the greatest things in this man was that in order to save the country he could exercise the same iron will over that which overwhelms so many men, but over which he became the master."

Secretary Taft then reviewed the years that intervened between the time that Gen. Grant left the army and his re-entry into the service at the beginning of the civil war.

"From the time that Grant became Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois," said Secretary Taft, "until the last shot was fired Grant was always doing something. He was as tender-hearted as a woman and could not stand to see suffering, yet he realized that you cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs or wage war without fighting."

Secretary Taft paid a tribute to Grant's military genius, which, he said, was as great as Napoleon's, and closed with a review of the Presidency of Gen. Grant and his beautiful home life

Mr. Carnegie Pleads for Peace.

In his speech Mr. Carnegie said:

"At the head of the legions of patriotic defenders of our Union Grant conquered and restored to us an undivided country; then, following Washington's example, he retired. Again his countrymen called him to become the commander in peace. Through his life he never failed to express his devotion to the cause of peace. Refusing when in London a military review in his honor, he declared that he never wished to see a regiment of soldiers again. His longing was ever for peace.

"The great strides which have been made since our soldier-statesman passed away, by the doctrine of peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration, are full of promise for the early abolition of war. Arbitration treaties between us and seven or eight leading powers are now almost ready. One has passed the Senate unanimously and is now law; another is ready for submission; others are promptly to follow. We may congratulate ourselves that it is upon our own continent peaceful settlement has won its greatest triumphs; but we must never fail, in season and out of season, day or night, to keep before the people the truth that compared with men killing men there is no evil, no savagery, to be compared. It is the great crime of crimes."

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who followed Mr. Carnegie, paid a tribute to the memory of Gen. Grant, to the men of the South, and to Gen. Lee in particular.

When Mr. Shaw concluded his address Past Commander H. W. Knight of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., presented a large silk National flag to the Metropolitan Temple on behalf of the post. Dr. Hill, in accepting the flag, said:

The Meaning of the Flag.

"This flag means that anarchy and mobs are un-American, that the bomb is the weapon of the coward, and that persons and property, life and liberty shall be protected, if necessary, by State and National authority; it means the sanctity of the courts, that the scales of justice shall stand between weakness and power, want and wealth, and guarantee simple equity to all.

"It also means that every gate shall be locked against the representatives of anarchy and revolution, that our institutions must be honored and revered, and that foreign instincts conflicting with American ideas must be left across the sea."

To-morrow evening Secretary Taft will be the guest of honor at a dinner given by Dr. Hill at the latter's residence 131 West 118th Street.

The theme of the window that will commemorate the memory of Gen. Grant is "Peace," the artist having treated the theme in an allegorical manner. Below the base of the picture is a tablet bearing these words of Gen. Grant:

"Let Us Have Peace."

TAFT AIDS MISSIONARIES.

Will Speak at Carnegie Hall To-night in Aid of Movement in the Orient.

Secretary Taft will speak to-night in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, giving his views of the progress of religious work in the Orient.

In the afternoon the Movement will hold a joint conference at the Marble Collegiate Church, at which addresses will be made by John B. Siemen, Jr., of Washington on "The Opportunities of the Business Man in View of the Present Awakening in the East"; Dr. James I. Vance of Newark, who will speak on "The Minister as a Leader"; Dr. S. Parkes Cadman on "New York as Strategic Centre," the Rev. Harry N. Cobb and the Rev. S. M. Zwemer, Secretaries of the Foreign Mission Board, and Dr. S. B. Chapen of Boston.

At the evening meeting at Carnegie Hall John R. Mott will preside. Bishop Greer will offer the opening prayer, and besides Secretary Taft's address remarks will be made by J. Campbell White and Silas McBee. Dr. Chapen will also read a preliminary statement concerning the centennial commission for the investigation of foreign missions.

MORE BOOMS FOR NEW YORK.

Cortelyou and Knox Will Speak in the State This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Two aspirants for Presidential honors are to invade New York this week in the persons of Secretary Cortelyou and Senator Knox. The former is to speak in Utica to-morrow night and in Syracuse on Tuesday. Senator Knox addresses the Civic Forum in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday, when he will deliver practically his former address on "The Railroads and the People."

The Senator, however, is going further afield than Secretary Cortelyou, and his movements are commanding the interested attention of certain others who have aspirations. He will speak before the Young Men's Republican Club in Philadelphia on Saturday, to the American Club, Pittsburg, April 25; before the Republican Club of Trenton on April 30, and has accepted an invitation to deliver the principal address at Gettysburg.

ARIZONA'S RUMP CONVENTION.

For Taft, but Did Not Instruct—Regulars Eulogize Foraker.

TUCSON, Ariz., April 19.—The Republican territorial convention here yesterday. Contesting delegations were present from Cochise, Marcopa, and other counties. The contests were based upon questions of instructions for Secretary Taft.

Immediately upon report of the Credentials Committee, seating the anti-instruction delegations, Gov. Kibbey withdrew, taking with him a majority of the delegates. The convention adopted resolutions indorsing the National and territorial administration, warmly eulogizing Senator Foraker, but did not instruct the National delegates.

The Kibbey faction organized a second convention, with a representation from every county except Yavapai. The Credentials Committee seated the rejected delegations, and regular delegates comprising more than half the total were accredited as members.

This convention adopted resolutions strongly favoring the nomination of Secretary Taft, but did not instruct the delegates for him.

BOY ROBBED IN A CROWD.

He Had Just Been Playing at an East Side Settlement.

Surrounded by hundreds of people, 17-year-old Martin Miller of 519 Grand Street was assaulted and robbed by four men in Clinton Street, near Delancey Street, last night. After beating the boy and knocking him down the men took from him his violin and case, music stand, and music roll, worth $35 altogether. They then took to their heels, some of them jumping on a passing car and escaped. He had just left the University Settlement at Rivington and Eldridge Streets, where he had played a violin solo at a children's entertainment.

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NEWLANDS DRAFTING NEW CURRENCY BILL

Hopes to Meet Objections to Aldrich Measure and Have Action This Session.

SLOW RESERVE TRANSFER

To Run Over a Period of Ten Years—Clearing Houses to be Recognized by Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A last effort is to be made to pass a currency bill at this session. Senator Newlands is drafting a measure to meet the objections to the Aldrich bill, which resulted in the tabling of that measure by the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Senator Newlands, it is understood, will not seek to reform the bond clause of the Aldrich measure, but will incorporate it practically as it now stands. The Newlands bill will ignore the National banks as entities, and provide for recognition of clearing houses by the Treasury Department. Provision will be made for a slow withdrawal of the reserves of country banks from reserve cities, the movement to be completed in ten years. Through this evolution it is expected that all danger from sudden liquidation will be avoided.

By ignoring the National banks in the distribution of emergency currency, it is the intention to legalize the Clearing House Associations of the country. When the occasion arises again, the bill contemplates that the Government shall deal with the situation through from forty to fifty Clearing Houses, and not through some 8,000 banks. Thus action will be quicker and the possibilities of complications will be reduced to the minimum.

Senator Newlands admits that the adoption of such a scheme as is to be proposed in his bill would pave the way for the gradual introduction of a central bank system. In his opinion, this system is certain to come. It has been tried in foreign countries with the greatest success, and under the enormous activities of the United States he believes it provides the most satisfactory safeguard against sudden panic and financial distress.

The Senator, in discussing the proposed bill to-day, pointed out that the Clearing Houses of the big cities, if brought under the law, would ultimately become parts of the Government financial machinery, at least to all practical purposes. The Clearing Houses once organized, it would be a simple matter to organize a central bank that could utilize at once the channels thus created. Then the Treasury could return to its own proper functions.

Unless the strongest kind of pressure is brought to bear from the White House, however, Congress is expected to adjourn without having enacted any currency legislation. The Aldrich bill is thought to be as good as dead. Representative Vreeland is to have a hearing to-morrow before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, but this is looked upon merely as a courtesy to the author of a measure. The fate of his bill is to be the same as that of the Aldrich measure.

Unless the Newlands bill is introduced in a hurry and rushed, it is practically certain that nothing will be done toward currency reform, aside from the passage of a measure providing for a currency commission.

OUR CONSULS ORGANIZED.

Root Takes Action to Safeguard American Interests in the East.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department has just been formally created by a departmental order, issued by Secretary of State Root, although it has been in practical operation for some months. Huntington Wilson, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who was an official of the American Legation in Tokio for nine years, has been designated as General Superintendent of the division; William Phillips, former Second Secretary of the Peking Legation, has been made its chief, and Percival Heintzleman, formerly in the Consular Service in China, Assistant Chief.

This division, which was decided upon by Mr. Root last Summer, upon Mr. Wilson's suggestion, is for the administration of American political and commercial affairs in the Far East, and is regarded as the first step toward the organization of the Foreign Consular and Diplomatic Service into three or possibly four great politico-geographical divisions. The other divisions contemplated, and which probably will be formally created as soon as the Far Eastern Division has been established as a successful working organization, will be a division of Southern Europe and Asia, a division of Northern Europe and British America, and a division of Latin America.

According to the tentative plan drawn by Secretary Root, Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State, will have general supervision of the Latin-American Division. Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary, will have supervision of the European and African Division—that is, if Europe is divided into two divisions—with an assistant, providing Congress will authorize it, to have direct charge of one of the divisions under him.

This step is regarded in official circles as one of the most important yet introduced in foreign affairs.

MANY VISIT BIG SAILING SHIP.

More Than 3,000 Curious on the Preussen in Brooklyn.

Not in years has a sailing ship visiting this port attracted so much attention as has the large five-masted German ship Preussen, the biggest sailing ship in the world. Since she laid her length alongside a pier at the Bush Docks, South Brooklyn, five days ago, she has been the show ship of the port, and many have inspected her. Yesterday was open house on the Preussen, and it is probable that at least 3,000 persons visited her.

Capt. Petersen was on hand to receive callers, and his crew helped to show the visitors about. A majority of them were Germans, and so the officers and men had no trouble in making them welcome.

"No," said Capt. Petersen, answering a question, "we have not been troubled with souvenir hunters. It is possible that a few fathoms of line may have disappeared, but I don't think the family silver has taken wings."

Telephone Removals

Owing to the rush of removal orders received during April and May, it is requested that subscribers desiring to make any changes in telephone equipment ***Notify the Contract Department as far in advance as possible.***

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BRYAN TO BE HERE TO-DAY.

To Meet Col. Watterson and Others and Make Some Addresses.

William Jennings Bryan will arrive in town this morning and will put in several busy days making speeches and talking over plans with his supporters. He will make his headquarters at the Hoffman House, where his daughter, Grace D. Bryan, arrived yesterday, having left her father to make a call up State.

Mr. Bryan will begin this morning by breakfasting with Col. Henry Watterson, who has been at the Manhattan Club for several days. Then he will take luncheon at the Lawyers' Club at noon with Augustus Van Wyck. In the evening he will speak under the auspices of a church society in the Bronx, after which it is expected he will be the guest of the Bricklayers' Union of that borough. To-morrow evening he will address the Peoples' Institute at Cooper Union.

Many of the prominent Bryan men of the party will be in town during Mr. Bryan's stay to confer with him, among them ex-United States Senator Richard F. Pettigrew, who is believed to have been picked by Mr. Bryan to manage his campaign, and possibly to succeed Thomas Taggart as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee if the Denver Convention nominates the Nebraskan for President.

Charles F. Murphy was not in town last night, and it could not be learned whether he will meet Mr. Bryan during the latter's stay in town. They have never met personally, though it had been planned that they would meet on each of Mr. Bryan's former visits. The meeting has never taken place, however, and a prominent Tammany man said last night that it was very doubtful if the two men would get together now.

Judge Alton B. Parker is still silent on the subject of his acceptance of the election as a delegate at large to the Denver Convention.

ROME, N. Y., April 19.—The Lyric Theatre was crowded to-night when William J. Bryan delivered a lecture on "The Prince of Peace," which he has delivered many times in various parts of the country. Mr. Bryan spoke in the afternoon in Utica. He left here to-night for New York.

Bryan in Trenton To-morrow.

TRENTON, April 19.—Preparations for the visit of W. J. Bryan to this city on Tuesday are perfected. Mr. Bryan will be received by Col. Colgate, the personal aid of Gov. Fort. The Governor will give a luncheon in the State dining room in the Capitol, after which there will follow a speech in Taylor's Opera House at 3:30 o'clock. Then Mr. Bryan will be escorted to the Democratic Club, where he will speak. He will leave for New York about 5 o'clock.

McCARREN WAITING.

Malcontents Seem to be More United Than Ever Against Conners Machine.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren has not yet decided to confide to the public just what move he will make to get even with Charles F. Murphy and William James Conners for the recent unpleasantness. He seems to be waiting for some decision on the part of the up-State malcontents. That the smoke that clouds the air will bring forth some fire is almost assured.

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo has about made up his mind that with conditions as they now stand his seat on the Democratic National Committee is very precarious. Mr. Conners long ago made up his mind that Erie County is too small for both him and Mr. Mack, and now, with the added power acquired by himself and Murphy at the recent State Convention, he will undoubtedly do his best to oust Mack. This will turn the latter over to the opposition to the Murphy-Conners State-control scheme, and he will probably be one of the leaders in whatever fight is made.

Another up-State man who is strong for the "home-rule" proposition is ex-Mayor Thomas N. Osborn of Auburn, who has never stood in the good graces of Conners and Murphy. He has been at the side of McCarren on at least one other occasion, having made one of the principal speeches against Hearst at the Gubernatorial State Convention at Buffalo.

While the chief object of the recent transaction at Carnegie Hall was to break up the allegiance of the Kings County organization and the opponents of the regular organization up-State, the chief result has been to weld whatever power the two factions have left more firmly together. Conners wanted to get rid of Chairman Coatesworth of Erie County and others of the up-State leaders and Murphy wanted to "cross the bridge." A union for both objects meant the turning over of the entire State to them.

An influential Tammany man said last night that he did not believe Murphy will object to McCarren's taking a seat on the State Committee under the proxy of Senator Conrad Hasenflug, his sole remaining committeeman. "But it won't make much difference one way or the other," he continued. "The committee probably won't meet again for some time to come."

TO SEND DELEGATE TO POLAR CONGRESS

Herbert L. Bridgman Will Represent the United States at Brussels.

CLEARING HOUSE OF PLANS

No Combination of Effort to Reach the Pole Probable—Many Countries Are Interested.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Government has decided to participate in an international polar congress to be held in Brussels next month, and Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn has been appointed a delegate to the congress.

The appointment of Mr. Bridgman as delegate to the Brussels congress which convenes on May 29 does not mean that the United States Government will agree to any combined effort of the scientists of other Governments to reach the pole.

The American flag has been planted nearest the undiscovered ice country by Peary, who took away the honors from the Duke of the Abruzzi, whose expedition had planted the Italian flag furthest north before Peary's successful attempt. That the Government seems pretty well content with this achievement and is chary of joining in any effort to carry any flag further north than the one Peary planted in the ice appears certain in the appointment of Mr. Bridgman as a delegate.

Two delegates were asked from each of the countries interested in this scientific effort. The State Department did not take up the matter until Mr. Bridgman was requested by letter from the President and Secretary of the International body of arctic explorers to urge on the United States Government the importance of being represented at the congress.

Mr. Bridgman said last night that he had received his commission from Washington and that he would attend the congress in Belgium next month.

Mr. Bridgman will go to Brussels at his own expense. His appointment gives him merely the authority of his Government. On his return he will report to the Secretary of State and leave it up to the Government whether any combined attack or other plans of the international pole seekers are satisfactory to the United States.

Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden are interested in the proposed permanent international body of pole seekers. In Italy the Duke of the Abruzzi is the foremost scientific explorer, as he is one of the foremost of the world.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS RESTIVE.

Arbitrary Rules to Stop Democratic Filibuster Give Speaker Vast Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Speaker Cannon's action in ignoring John Sharp Williams's call for a division and arbitrarily declaring the House on Saturday adjourned on a viva voce vote, was the subject of much grave discussion among Representatives on both sides to-day. Many of the Republicans resent the Speaker's assumption of authority. Others see in the Speaker's recourse to "arbitrary discretion" a confession that the majority, even with the aid of many special rules, have been worsted by the Democratic filibuster.

A new rule will be reported by the Rules Committee to-morrow. It will permit a majority on any day from now to the end of the session to suspend the rules and pass a bill. The regular order is that suspension of the rules is only in order on the first and third Mondays of the month, and that a two-thirds vote shall be necessary on these occasions.

Many of the Republicans and practically all of the Democrats feel that with this new rule in force, and with the Speaker ignoring altogether those motions distasteful to him, the whole power of the House will be centred in the Speaker's hands. The Republicans were inclined at first to take the introduction of special rules as a joke on the minority, but they are finding that the rules can cut both ways.

Mr. Williams will hold a conference with his lieutenants to-morrow morning to decide whether he shall open the subject on the floor of the House.

Candy Poisons Mother and Child.

Mrs. Emma Wallace and her nine-year-old son, George, both living at 53 Bayard Street, were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital late Saturday night, after neighbors had found them in convulsions in their home. Dr. Norton found the woman and her child suffering from ptomaine poisoning. They said they had eaten candy eggs which the mother had bought. They will recover.

TEST BUILDING MATERIALS.

Bricks Withstand Fire Conditions Best in Government Experiments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The present striking tendency in New York, Philadelphia, and other of the larger cities toward the building of enormously high structures has directed the attention of the Government to the corresponding danger from fire.

Richard L. Humphrey, Engineer in Charge of the Structural Material Laboratories of the Geological Survey, has just completed a series of elaborate tests of building material with a view to ascertaining definitely the relative ability of various building materials to withstand heat.

"While these tests are not conclusive," said Dr. Smith of the Geological Survey, "they show a number of facts. The bricks probably withstand the tests better than any other material. Fifty per cent. of the new bricks used were split, while from 60 to 70 per cent. of the old bricks were not damaged. The natural building stone behaved worst of all. The almost complete destruction of these stones precludes them from any comparison. The sandstone panel entirely collapsed soon after the test started."

The testing engineers reported that it was difficult to say which particular form of concrete sustained the least damage. But in no case did the damage extend more than an inch and a half below the surface. The mortars mixed with the greatest amount of water showed the best results.

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Weber, mahogany	540	475
Weber, mahogany	800	425
Weber, mahogany	750	650
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Steck & Co., mahogany	700	525
Steck & Co., walnut	475	350
Wheelock, mahogany	350	275
Stuyvesant, mahogany	285	235
Stuyvesant, mahogany	285	235
Stuyvesant, mahogany	250	240
Stuyvesant, mahogany	285	250
Stuyvesant, walnut	285	190
Stuyvesant, walnut	285	240
Gabler, mahogany	350	210
Haines Bros., walnut	310	275
Marshall & Wendell, mahogany	325	240
Baus Piano Co., walnut	350	175
Lindemann & Sons, rosewood	375	150
Brewster, mahogany	210	180
Brewster, mahogany	225	175
Brewster, mahogany	225	185
Armstrong, mahogany	225	175
Armstrong, walnut	235	165
Armstrong, mahogany	215	175
Armstrong, walnut	210	175
Colby & Co., rosewood	350	135
J. & C. Fischer, ebony	275	135
Meister & Co., rosewood	300	125
Wing & Son, mahogany	300	180

GRANDS.

	New.	Now.
Steck, rosewood	$400	$275
Steck, rosewood	350	225

SQUARES.

Weber	$25
Weber	75
Weber	40
Weber	60
Weber	35
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The Times Limericks and Missing Answers

The winner of the $10 prize given by The Sunday Times for the best fifth line to complete the four-line limerick published on April 5 was L. H. Holbrook, of Winsted, Conn.

Oh! Pity this year's Easter bride!
She doesn't know how to decide.
Shall she furnish a flat
Or move into her hat?
"And leave her new bonnet outside."

The winner of the $5 prize for the best incomplete limerick for the competition of May 2 was P. H. Dudley, of Englewood, N. J.

Of problems we've all had our share,
To solve them has been a great care.
But the biggest I trow,
(It comes back to me now)
.....

The winner of the $10 prize for the best missing answer to the question published on April 5 was William Bunting, Jr., of Boston.

First Tourist: I just got a wireless

Second Tourist: Is that so? What's the news from home?

First Tourist: My wife says: "Auto" smashed, leg broken, house burned, George missing, don't worry.

The incompleted conversation for the competition of May 2 follows:

SHE: I wish I could be really comfortable.

HE: Well, what is your definition of comfort?

The Sunday Times offers a prize of $10 for the best line to complete Mr. Dudley's limerick, printed above, and two prizes of $5 each for the second and third best lines. Also prizes of the same amount and number in the missing answer competition.

Two other prizes of $5 each will be given respectively for the best incompleted limerick and the best unfinished dialogue to be the subject of the competition next week.

These contests are open to all, free of cost.

Contestants are limited to one reply in each class.

It is suggested for the convenience of those conducting the contests that missing lines be written on postal cards.

Any answer mailed up to and including Sunday, April 26, will be considered in the awarding of the prizes. The results of the contests will be announced in the Sunday Times of May 3.

Address: Limerick Contest or Missing Answer (as the case may be), Sunday Times, Times Square, New York City.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

"SPANKING" CASTRO.

We trust that the Senate will take ample time to examine and weigh the proposition to give the President full authority to employ force in order to bring the President of Venezuela "to terms." The need for such action is not, in our judgment, on the facts as they have been made known to the public, by any means clear. If the President and the Secretary of State distinctly ask for the action, the grounds for the request would, of course, deserve the most careful and respectful attention. The mere fact of making the request would, with a great part of the public, be conclusive in support of granting it. But no formal request of that sort has as yet been made. Neither the President nor the Secretary of State has definitely assumed the responsibility for it. Even if they did so, that would not relieve the Senate, where the matter is now pending, or the House, where it would ultimately go, from the duty of entirely independent judgment on facts clearly and fully stated and found to justify what would be nothing less than a threat of war against Venezuela.

On the face of the communications made to Congress, so far as published, the question appears to be, Shall a menace of force, or, that failing, actual force, be used to compel the Government of Venezuela to refer to arbitration certain claims of American citizens? Assuming that the State Department has thoroughly investigated these claims, that it finds them substantially just and lawful, that it has carefully presented them to the Venezuelan Government, and that that Government has unjustifiably, and even arrogantly, refused to deal properly with them, the contention that the Executive should be authorized to use force to secure, not the payment of the claims, but their impartial arbitration, seems reasonable. Even in that case, however, it is well to reflect that there is no obvious and imperative need of immediate action. Since the complaints on the part of our Government are of pretty long standing, since the alleged wrongs to our citizens and affronts to our representatives are not novel in time or character, it is but prudent on the part of Congress to take enough more time to be entirely sure of its ground. Had the matter been brought to its attention at the opening of the session there would have been opportunity for more thorough inquiry and reflection. At this moment, with only a few weeks remaining of the session—weeks necessarily crowded with important business which cannot be deferred—it is doubtful if really adequate and wise consideration of the subject is practicable.

Back of these considerations there are others more specific which the Congress should weigh very soberly. First, as to the claims involved. Are they in a shape to justify a threat of force as an alternative to arbitration? Americans interested in Venezuela have presented to the Senate Committee facts and arguments to show that they are not. It is contended, and apparently with much evidence to sustain the contention, that the chief claimants have bound themselves by contract to abide by the settlement of their rights by Venezuelan courts under Venezuelan law, and to abstain from making them the subject of diplomatic reclamation. It is further contended that appeals to the courts of Venezuela have not been exhausted, although these courts have, at several stages, sustained the claimants against the Executive. Finally, it is set forth that the chief claimant has, by complicity with treason and rebellion, forfeited all claims against the Venezuelan Government. These are matters that clearly demand the most careful scrutiny, the most deliberate reflection.

And it must be remembered, if the facts recited really exist, that recourse to force, or to threats of force, would have a most unfortunate effect on the sentiment of the South American Republics, whose friendship it is our duty and our interest to cultivate. If our Government should expose itself to even a plausible suspicion of treating with indifference the judgment of the courts of one of these republics in the case of an American claimant known to have aided rebellion, the injury to the good repute of our Government would be serious.

One word more. Is it desirable that a half-drawn sword shall be placed in the hands of the President on the eve of a National election unless the circumstances absolutely demand it? Many of us have not forgotten the bombastic dispatch regarding Morocco that was sprung on a Nominating Convention, the empty threat impracticable of execution. The memory is not agreeable. The less of that sort of bluster the better for the dignity of the Government and our National self-respect.

THE PATIENCE OF HOBSON.

Mr. RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON'S ambition takes shape. It is officially announced that he will be a candidate for the Presidency, on the Democratic ticket, in 1912. This announcement is welcome for two reasons. In the first place, it removes any lingering fear that Mr. HOBSON will be a candidate, on any ticket, in this troublesome year. For many reasons it is better for Mr. HOBSON to defer his campaign and keep his candidacy in storage four years more. The country would survive the running of HOBSON this year, but it might be a disturbing factor.

The announcement is reassuring, too, because it indicates Mr. HOBSON'S belief that the United States of America and the Democratic Party will both be in existence in 1912. We had feared, from some of Mr. HOBSON'S remarks, that the Nation, at least, was in danger of early dissolution. What with the threat of the yellow peril, an inefficient navy, and the lack of a really purposeful hand at the helm of State, we had gathered that Mr. HOBSON thought things were going speedily to the bow-wows. If we are to survive until 1912 there is hope that we may, in time, live down many of our troubles, including HOBSON. Meanwhile, the Alabama statesman is to be congratulated on his unexpected prudence and his patience.

MR. TAFT AND THE TARIFF.

Secretary TAFT is mildly confident, according to his remarks to THE TIMES of yesterday, that the revision of the tariff "will be attended to immediately after election." "The idea," as he understands it, "is to appoint a Commission of experts to go into the matter between the present session of Congress and the extra session. It will necessarily take a long time to do the work thoroughly."

We suspect that the Secretary is not so artless as the tone of these remarks would indicate. The earliest time at which an extra session can be called is the week after the election, and the time for legislation would then be only some three weeks. The interval after the adjournment of the present session would be at most a little over four months. That is not "long" for the work of a Commission. The principle Mr. TAFT'S own State Convention has proclaimed is that duties should only cover the difference in the cost of production and a "fair profit." Thorough application of this principle to the vast number of complex duties in our present tariff would take far more time than he seems to contemplate. But it is a sound principle, and if all who have a direct interest in having it enforced will bend their energies to getting Congressmen who will be faithful in enforcing it, it will, in time, be done.

THE NOBLE HORSE IS BLAMED.

Mr. HAROLD BOLCE draws a heavy bill of complaint against the horse in Appleton's Magazine for May. The beast is responsible for most of the cost of street cleaning, which in this city amounts to $6,000,000 per annum. Since maladies fly in the dust, physicians would charge the maintenance of the New York hospitals against him—an item of $4,000,000 yearly. If motor trucks were substituted for the 120,000 horses in our streets, each truck being as efficient as four to six of them, Mr. BOLCE thinks $18,000,000 might annually be saved. The cost of delivering food to a population of 4,285,435 exceeds by 10 cents per capita each day, he reckons, the cost by motor delivery, or $150,000,000 a year. Twenty thousand people die annually in the State by infections attributed to dust; their worth to society is $2,500 each, or $50,000,000 in all. Sanitary experts behold with dismay the "formidable fact" that the cities of the United States comprise a total quadruped population of 2,936,881 notoriously costly horses and 173,908 dangerously expensive mules.

The animals are indeed a prolific source of dust, disease germs, and disease-breeding flies. Cities would be better off without them. Mr. BOLCE'S computations of the bills they run up are not calculated, we think, for absolute acceptance, but they are suggestive.

THE CATSKILL WATER PROJECT.

Everybody who takes a bath knows that more water is used than is really necessary. The engineers in charge of the water mains know that these are subject to leaks, in some cases serious leaks. They are aware of the fact that the flow of the Croton River has for months been greater than the reservoirs could restrain, and that much water goes to waste over the Croton Dam. There is, therefore, a semblance of plausibility in the attacks on the scheme for which the Mayor's Water Board was created, to bring, at a cost of $161,000,000, an added supply of 600,000,000 gallons daily through a long aqueduct from the Catskills—the biggest engineering feat of the kind ever attempted—to the gates of a wasteful city. The millions of expenditure it entails, the enemies of the project say, deprive the city of means to build subways it sorely needs.

The Water Board has answered the critics by pointing out that the cost of the new watershed and aqueduct will be borne by bonds issued, under authority of a special act, outside the city's constitutional debt limit, without in any way hampering its credit or ability to build subways. It shows that, whereas in 1910 the average daily consumption will be 369,000,000 gallons, the average daily flow of the Croton River for eighteen years was but 348,000,000 gallons, and that, of the nine largest cities in the United States only two, Baltimore and St. Louis, use as few gallons per capita per day as New York, with its admitted wastage.

Much can and should be done to conserve the supply we have, before the Catskill project is complete a dry year may bring a water famine. But that project is begun none too soon if allowance be made for the rising standard of living of the community, involving annually a more liberal use of water per inhabitant, and for the growth of population. In 1925 it will be so great as to require all the increment of the new Catskill Watershed, besides the average supply from the Croton Valley.

THE DIPLOMATIC DEBATE.

Mr. PERKINS of New York was probably right when he said, in the debate on the Diplomatic bill Saturday, that FRANKLIN'S democratic simplicity, when he represented the young Republic in France, was on a scale that would require an income of $50,000 a year nowadays to maintain. It is a common mistake to err about the economy of the Fathers of the Republic. Most of them expended all the money they could afford to keep up the dignity of their offices. But neither Mr. LONGWORTH of Ohio, who began the debate, nor Mr. HARRISON of New York argued in favor of excluding men of wealth from the Diplomatic Service. That a wealthy man may be as able and patriotic as a poor one, and that our wealthiest official representatives abroad have filled their places with skill and discretion, nobody denies.

The wise plan to provide suitable residences in foreign capitals for our diplomats and Consuls does not involve the idea of limiting foreign appointments hereafter to men who will have no means of support beyond their salaries. Some of the speeches seemed to express that idea, but it was only seeming, and the humor of them compensated for any harshness of judgment. Mr. HARRISON'S joke about the white rabbit and the Duchess may survive, but it does not savor of malice.

The arguments were nearly all in favor of permanent embassies and consulates owned by the United States Government. Mr. LONGWORTH'S statement that, without a fixed home for the embassy, Dr. DAVID JAYNE HILL must be a flat dweller in Berlin does not, of itself, carry great force. There is good living in flats, especially in Berlin. But our Ambassadors should be housed uniformly; an American Embassy in a foreign city should represent something more and greater than the wealth of the Ambassador, or the reverse.

A NEEDED INVESTIGATION.

When a plank is lifted that has lain imbedded in the earth and the light pours in, pale, unpleasant creatures of the insect underworld are seen to disperse. A like phenomenon may be witnessed if the new bill of the National Civic Federation looking to the protection of immigrants in this city, and investigating their condition generally, shall pass the Legislature. It is understood that the commission to be created by the Page bill—which has the approval, in principle, of Gov. HUGHES—will proceed at once to let in light upon the methods of the East Side bankers who deal with ignorant immigrants.

Many of these bankers, as has been shown, are deluding their customers into the belief that the bond of $15,000 filed with the State Banking Department, as provided by a law passed last year, not only guarantees the authenticity of steamship tickets sold them, but their deposits of savings also. This law, together with that other act of last session making it a misdemeanor to sell tickets not properly indorsed, is evaded in part because no one is charged with its enforcement, while dishonest bankers are continually absconding with the hard-won savings of foreigners. They cannot be reached by a law placing the East Side private bankers under State control, for that would be unconstitutional; and a State Department of Immigration, as proposed by Assemblyman MERRITT, might not be required. It is evident that more information is needed before the Legislature can act properly. The appropriation of $10,000 called for by the Page Investigation bill will be opposed, not by honest bankers, but by those whose ways are best met and turned in the dark.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Firemen Have a Day Off.

Firemen not infrequently do things as difficult and dangerous as was the rescue of the boy DIETZ from the burning building over on Third Avenue, but in that instance the achievement was in the full view of a breath-holding crowd and it had the dramatic features which are lacking when these exponents of daily heroism grope through a smoke-filled cellar where death reaches for them from every side or when they stand or walk on floors threatening each instant to fall into a furnace beneath. But because other men have done as much as DUGAN and SCYTHES of Truck 2 did then is no reason for withholding from them the recognition they deserve for eagerly seizing a chance to do more than duty demanded and for counting as nothing the risk to their own lives that was involved in the saving of a desperately imperiled stranger.

The two firemen were on the roof of the building adjoining that in the top floor of which DIETZ was suffocating. DUGAN knelt at the edge of the roof, while SCYTHES, the lighter of the two, dropped over the cornice and hung head downward, his hands free and his ankles in his companion's fierce grasp. In this position the suspended man could have reached a person in the window below, but DIETZ was at one some feet to one side, and to reach him SCYTHES had to be swung back and forth until the fireman's hands and those of the waiting boy could meet. That accomplished, the boy dropped or was pulled from his precarious perch on the window sill, and DUGAN'S strength had to support them both and to swing them both back and forth until at last they were able to scramble over the edge of the cornice and so reach the roof and safety.

This was indeed a remarkable display of strength and skill. Circus men do such things with each other gracefully and easily, but in very different conditions, with apparatus carefully designed, and after frequent rehearsals. DUGAN and SCYTHES used what they found at hand, and it was little more than their own stout hearts. That they succeeded is due, of course, to the training received at the School of Instruction on Sixty-seventh Street, where the "human pendulum" is frequently practiced in preparation for just such emergencies as this one. Even there, however, things are a little better arranged than they can be when the actual test comes, and help is at hand in case of an accidental slip. DUGAN and SCYTHES had to trust wholly to themselves, they were dealing with a frightened boy instead of a trained athlete, and Third Avenue cornices are not particularly dependable. It was heroism, without a doubt, and of course both men will get the medal which is the only reward they can expect. It somehow adds to the beauty of their exploit that they were supposed to be having a day off.

Expecting to Get Too Much.

Automobilists of the wiser sort, it seems to us, will not be too forward in urging the passage of a pending bill, the effect of which would be largely to deprive Park Commissioners of the power to make special regulations in regard to the use of park highways by the machines.

The Commissioners have, indeed, occasionally made rules which we, as well as the motor car people, have felt to be unnecessarily strict—rules which ignored the fact that automobilists are as much a part of the public as anybody else, and with full rights to admission to the parks on reasonable conditions. It has been our inclination, for instance, to hold that in weather when safety required the use of chains on automobile tires, the harm which such chains do to park roads is rather an argument for changing the construction of the roads than for excluding automobiles thus equipped.

The fact remains, however, that the automobile is still the vehicle of the few, while the parks are for all, and Park Commissioners are expected to see to it that the rights, privileges, and even the preferences of the majority are respected. The automobilist cannot yet, or for some years to come, fairly claim exemption from special restrictions; he can only protest against those which are obviously unjust and needlessly annoying to him, and this he should do in detail, as each case comes up, acting meanwhile in a way to prove his desire to trouble his neighbors as little as possible, to respect even their prejudices as much as he can, and to go slowly in demanding or expecting the abandonment of long-established habits.

Tenement House Property.

BOLTON HALL, who says in a letter to Charities that he owns and has owned various tenement houses, and so knows what he is talking about, protests that when the owners of such property bemoan the small percentage of profit it pays nowadays they give figures which are true only because they ignore the increasing value of their houses, or, rather, of the land on which they are built.

"Let us," he adds, apparently speaking for the landlords, which is a new rôle for him, "have done with this humbug about the small profits of the tenement house owner, and let us think of his profits as land owner. The tenement house owner goes into the court of morals to show that he is making a very small profit. As a house owner he is; and if you and I ran our business in the way we ran our tenements, through an agent, and for reasons best known to ourselves never go near the property except when we cannot help it, our business would make small profits, too."

Then Mr. HALL hurries to his characteristic conclusion: "The reason that our profits as landlords do not appear as large as they really are, is because we have already paid the prior owners of the land a price based partly on future values. Until the site we have bought comes to be so much needed that we can get rents based on this expected value, the percentage of profits seems low. If it is right that we should be paid for owning the earth, let us defend it, and not try to crawl out on the plea that we are such fools as to keep unprofitable property."

That is one way of looking at the matter, and it is a bit queer, considering how much we hear about the poor returns on tenement house property, that it seems always to find ready purchasers.

THE NEW YORK WOMAN.

Attacked as Setting a Bad Example in Matrimony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the numerous letters on the subject of matrimony which have been published in your valuable paper, but so far I have not seen one that struck at the source of the trouble in the majority of unhappy marriages in this city. It is not lack of money, clubs, or the visits of the husband to the corner saloon, but the want of affection and utter indifference of the average New York woman to the man who slaves for her year in and year out. There is no city in the world, and I speak from the experience of twenty years' steady travel, where the husband gives so much and receives so little in return as he does in this Empire City of the West.

The richer the couple are the less is the affection on the part of the woman, and in those cases there is always the danger of the man seeking the affection elsewhere that he cannot get at home. That is a temptation that is beyond the reach of the ordinary workingman.

Men work twelve hours a day in a close office or factory and eat a piece of indigestible pie for luncheon, instead of a good meal, in order that the selfish "queens" they support in idleness at home can wear ten-dollar hats and fifty-dollar gowns, in a slavish imitation of Mrs. Astorbilt.

The ordinary man does not look for anything so exalted as Mary Harts, but if the women in New York would only show a little interest and affection for the man who support them, dress a little less extravagantly, eat less, walk more, and forget that they have ever been dubbed "queens" by gushing female writers of inane piffle homes would be far brighter and happier. Men would not want to go out to clubs or saloons to seek peace, and the children would acquire some grains of filial affection and respect, of which the majority of the native product are void at present.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, April 18, 1908.

CURRENCY COMMISSION PLAN.

Exchange with Asia as Affected by the Rise of Gold Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed in more than one of your recent editorials your approval of the proposal that the President should appoint a commission to report upon the currency. The problem is not less in men's minds in England than it is here, and in England also the preliminary to any legislation must be an investigation by experts. Perhaps you will allow me to state shortly in your columns the really critical condition at which we and you have arrived, and why the very best expert advice is required.

The problem is not really a currency problem at all. The currency, as Gen. Hancock once said of your tariff, is a "local issue." What really confronts all Europe and America is a crisis in their foreign exchanges. Some years since I recall that I wrote in your columns that the great rise of prices caused by the unexampled production of gold—that this had killed the so-called "silver question," at least for our day and generation. I have since come to see that my statement was extremely short-sighted, and that the real "silver question" is being created by the rise of gold prices. True, the fall of prices before 1896 created a question of no little complexity as between classes here and elsewhere—that is, between mortgagors and mortgagees; but the rise of gold prices is creating a crisis in the exchanges with eight hundred millions of people; it is not a class or sectional issue at all, but a racial question vital to all white men. This then is why a commission here and a commission in England could collect evidence and do such a valuable work.

And, Sir, you will find that, unlike the complicated issue of two decades ago, the issues to-day are very simple and intelligible and will attract and crystallize public opinion. Let me state them very shortly.

There has been in the last ten years a great rise of gold prices. It, as is generally admitted, this rise of prices is caused by the phenomenal supplies of the new gold, (its production about doubled between 1886 and 1896, and again between 1896 and 1906,) then there is no doubt that during the next quarter of a century gold prices—wages, the cost of living—will climb rapidly and to a much higher plane.

Such is the price position and its prospect in Europe and the United States, but what about Asia, with 800,000,000 people, 800,000,000 for the first time equipped formidably for industrial competition in our markets, with factories, railways, and steamships? These Asiatic myriads receive the profit of their labor in silver money—the rupee, the tael, the dollar. They have never seen a gold coin, nor will they. And, unlike the gold sovereign and the dollar, which are "depreciating," which are losing their purchasing power, the rupee is slightly more valuable to pay wages and to buy the necessaries of native life and native manufacture than it was in 1896, or in 1873. And this is true also of prices in China and the Straits. Hence the creation of a silver question; hence the emergence of a great exchange problem. Let us suppose this price condition continues, (and it must continue if the Indian mints remain closed.) What then? Two farmers are growing wheat or cotton or rice, or a score of competing staples, to export and sell in Europe. I will locate the one in Dakota, the other in the Indian Punjaub. The Dakota farmer sells his wheat to-day for 2 sovereigns per quarter, (eight bushels,) equals $10; the Punjaubee for 2 sovereigns, equals 30 rupees. Now look forward ten years and suppose the Dakotan sells for 4 sovereigns equals $20 and the Punjaubee for 4 sovereigns equals 60 rupees, what then? The Dakotan's wheat exchanges for twice as many dollars, but the rise in gold prices has doubled his wage cost and the cost of living. The Punjaubee, on the other hand, gets twice the number of rupees, and each rupee is as valuable as to-day. Now, apply this terrible exchange problem to every industry, great and small, the competition in which promises to enlist yellow labor and capital against white labor and capital, and we begin to realize the weighty warning of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce:

"Already under the influence of cheap silver a large proportion of the trade east of the Suez Canal is finding for itself new channels, which will gradually be closed to Western competition, and we foresee that further persistence in the monetary policy of Great Britain must entail an injury to the manufactures and industries of the West, the extent of which is incalculable."

One word more. Any merchant in New York exporting to Rio knows that as the gold premium on the Brazilian paper currency rises he finds it more and more difficult to sell his goods at a profit. And similarly a fall in the price of silver bullion is only another expression for a rise in the gold premium on every bourse, great or small, in Asia. It transmits itself as by electric contact to every bazaar in the Far East from Ladak to the Great Wall. At any time a great fall in the price of silver bullion such as we have had in the past year may so contract what Asia imports and so expand what she exports that the balance of trade in all those staples in which America competes with Asia may be violently upset. And these are the points which require the consideration of a currency commission. Without departing a hair's breadth from our gold standards and gold currencies I believe England and the United States can devise a remedy and solve or at least alleviate this great problem of the exchanges.

Twenty years ago I remember the late eminent Prof. Francis Walker making a short speech after a small informal dinner in London which I was privileged to attend—a speech which at my request he corrected in the notes I afterward sent him. Prof. Walker seemed to us in England the greatest economist of our day, and we attached a value to his remarks even when we did not fully appreciate their point. Your Professor startled us with these words: "I regard," he said, "this problem [the exchange question] as far more than any mere problem in finance; I believe that with its right settlement is bound up the very progress of civilization in the Western nations." It was a prophetic statement and it puzzled me at that time. Did Prof. Walker even then foresee that gold prices were to advance by leaps and bounds, just as they have advanced, while silver prices for all Asia were to remain immobile? How else shall we account for a warning so portentous?"

MORETON FREWEN.

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1907.

A "Gallery God's" Uses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The incidents related in to-day's TIMES under the caption "The Gallery God's Voice" remind me of a similar occurrence in the Regent's Theatre, Dublin, some years ago.

The orchestra was execrable, and the "Gallery Gods" unusually noisy, so much so that the custodian of the peace in that upper region, after rapping repeatedly for order, finally threatened in a loud voice to throw the next offender down into the pit, at which a spectator shouted: "Don't waste him! Kill a fiddler with him!"

It is needless to add that the orchestra improved at once.

J. T. MAGUIRE.

Lakewood, N. J., April 18, 1908.

Second Cabin for Teachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am personally acquainted with about fifteen school teachers, and all but two would accept second-class passage. I wish the Board of Education would get rid of the would-be teacher plutocrats. The place for the average school teacher and the average wage-earner is second cabin, when sailing from this country.

J. F. M.

West Orange, N. J., April 17, 1908.

PRIEST AND SETTLEMENT.

Charities and the Commons Replies Vigorously to the Rev. Father Curry.

From Charities and the Commons.

The judicious friends of the Rev. Father James B. Curry of St. James's Church, in James Street, New York, must have been sorely grieved when they read in the newspapers of Monday morning that he had felt constrained to denounce the women who in the Jacob A. Riis House and other Settlements are working for the moral, social, and physical welfare of the east side. They need no defense. Of the offenses charged against them they are not guilty. That a priest should preach against childless marriages may be justifiable, but that he should hurl in anger against particular women the reproach that if they loved children they would bear them, is incredibly unjust and cruel. Let St. James's Church emulate the Settlements in their practical concern for the physical and educational well-being of the young people of its parish rather than fulminate against its neighbors and the ominous desertions which have aroused the priest's ire will be less in evidence. This journal is quite as much Catholic and Jewish as it is Protestant. We hold no brief for Settlements when they are fairly criticised, but unless the newspapers have done him grievous wrong, Father Curry has borne false witness, and for this, though he were St. Peter himself, the veriest cock in the barnyard must needs raise a voice in protest.

Perhaps there is no better occasion than this for a further word of appreciation of Settlements, suggested by certain illnatured and reactionary criticism recently directed against them in Chicago, and to a less extent elsewhere. The Church, the public school, or the home itself should not be more secure from such malicious misrepresentation than the Settlements. They are centres of social order, of enlightenment, of justice. So far from being hotbeds of Socialism or anarchism, it is really in such places as these that the true antitoxin for anarchism and revolution is to be found.

In the Settlements the sympathetic visitor breathes a rarer atmosphere of earnest devotion to humanity, of neighborliness and good citizenship, of eager interest in the progress of every good cause, and abundant tolerance for differences in point of view. The more permanent residents in such a home may bring to it a great diversity of gifts and plans, but a process of natural selection and interaction of influences insures, at any rate, sincerity of purpose, an intelligent interest in civic affairs, an appreciation of the value of honest and efficient government; indeed, a certain passion for justice and a determination to bring into the heritage of the full citizenship of our free country such as have been denied political or economic opportunity in other lands. Of formal religion there may be much or little, but of an essentially religious atmosphere there is as much, if a frequent visitor may have an opinion, as one might expect, and would sometimes fail to find in a monastery or a theological seminary. Of the spirit of brotherhood, of the deeper experiences with human suffering and struggle, of the knowledge of all those things which tend to increase the efficiency of the man who without help will sink under an impossible burden, there is no lack in the Settlements, or among those whom we call social workers, those who are steadfastly for the common welfare, whatever their religious or political creed.

Working for honesty and efficiency in government against vice, crime, graft, and corruption; for the common welfare against the crook, whether in or out of office; for a better city against much that now claims to represent the city—it is not surprising that they should encounter opposition, and that there should appear now and then signs of reaction and opposition.

Neither in the Roman Catholic Church nor elsewhere are such attacks representative of the sober judgment of those whose opinions are entitled to respect. They represent, on the contrary, bigotry or ignorance or the consciousness of an unjust cause. Such detraction should not be taken too seriously. Opposition is a sign of success. Misunderstanding is a stage of progress. Well-intrenched evils will not yield without a struggle, and struggle to them means recrimination.

"CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY."

John Wesley Put the Case In a Converse Fashion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading John Wesley's journal I came upon the following passage, which puts the case of "Christian psychology" clearly and well:

"Reflecting to-day on the case of a poor woman, who had a continual pain in her stomach, I could not but remark the inexcusable negligence of most physicians in cases of this nature. They prescribe drug upon drugs without knowing a jot of the matter concerning the disorder. And without knowing this they cannot cure, though they can murder the patient. Whence came this woman's pain? (which she would never have told had she never been questioned about it.) From fretting for the death of her son. And what availed medicines while that fretting continued? Why then do not all physicians consider how far bodily disorders are caused or influenced by the mind? And in those cases, which are utterly out of their sphere, call in the assistance of a minister, as ministers, when they find the mind disordered by the body, call in the assistance of a physician? But why are these cases out of their sphere? Because they know not God. It follows, no man can be a thorough physician without being an experienced Christian."

The same line of argument might be used to prove that no man can be a thorough minister without being, or having as his assistant, an experienced physician; and this is what the Church is just beginning to find out.

FREDERICK PEARSON.

New York, April 15, 1908.

The Price of Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you or any of your readers tell me why it is that No. 2 nut, or pea coal, selling in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at $4.25 per ton, the resident of the Borough of Brooklyn is forced by the local dealers (or the trust) to pay $5 per ton for same? In addition to that they refuse to allow on this size the usual April reduction of 50 cents per ton allowed on all the other sizes.

VICTIM.

New York, April 12, 1908.

Liberty and License.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

These "Parlor Socialists" object to being classed with Goldman, Berkman, &c., but those who encourage lawbreaking seem to class themselves thus. Liberty and license seem transferable terms to these people.

If the man who threw the bomb only did so because the police "hustled" him, as said by a Socialist paper, how did he come to prepare it and take it there? COMMON SENSE.

New York April 20, 1908.

THE CALL OF THE STUMP.

The fires of Confidence now smolder low,
But, 'spite of all, the ashes hold their glow.
Rouse ye, O demagogue and doctrinaire—
Out with the treach'rous spark that lingers there!

Else will thy labors all have been in vain,
And phoenixlike there will arise again
This melancholy and disheart'ning sight—
A country with no crying wrongs to right!

C. E. H.

PUBLISHERS IN TOWN FROM ALL THE STATES

Contest on In the Associated Press Over Curtailing Evening Paper Hours.

JOINT DINNER WEDNESDAY

Col. Slover of Norfolk Sees the Town from The Times Tower and Vows That It Sparkles.

The members of The Associated Press and of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association both meet here this week. On Wednesday night at the Waldorf-Astoria both organizations, representing the editors and publishers of all of the important papers of the country, will dine together.

This morning at 11 o'clock the Directors of The Associated Press will meet at its headquarters, 195 Broadway. When the stockholders gather, there will be fought out the question of changing the agreement as to hours of publishing now standing between the morning and the afternoon papers. The present agreement confines the afternoon papers in the association to editions between 11 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night. The morning newspaper editors and publishers have been trying to have these hours cut so that the time of publishing will be between 9 in the morning and 6 in the evening.

There are 438 evening newspaper franchises and 362 morning newspaper franchises in The Associated Press, but in the Board of Directors the morning papers are represented by nine publishers and the evening papers by four. Two Directors have both morning and evening franchises.

The evening paper representatives have been preparing for a fight against the change of hours. A week ago a committee rounded up the evening papers all over the country, asking that those evening paper publishers who would not be able to attend the meeting in New York should give their proxies to the committee. This committee consists of John Fahey of the Boston Traveler, Deleven Smith of The Indianapolis News, Charles A. Otis of The Cleveland News, G. A. Somarindyck of The Memphis News-Scimitar, and V. S. McClatchy of The Sacramento Bee. The evening paper publishers will gather to-night at the Knickerbocker Hotel for a preliminary meeting and for organization.

"The change of hours as proposed," said a publisher at the Knickerbocker last night, "will give every news advantage to the morning papers over the evening. In case of war or any other big news, we could not get out news extras after 6 o'clock.

The Associated Press meetings will run through to-day and to-morrow, with the joint banquet on Wednesday night. The American Publishers' Association will meet on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Most of The Associated Press members are already in town. Many of them have come from distant points, from remote Southern and Western cities, and from big and little towns in New England.

Col. S. L. Slover, publisher of The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, is much interested in the question of the change of hours of publishing.

"I have every reason to believe that the afternoon papers will win out," he said. "There is hardly a reason why they shouldn't, for they have a controlling vote as stockholders. But I'm not worried over that.

"You see," and the Colonel wrinkled his forehead, "my fool nigger man was sent to the boat with my luggage. I was in the smoker, and he didn't have sense enough to look for me there. He asked everybody on board for me and then went back home with my things. I've been riding in the new-fangled automobiles of a green color ever since. I had to do that not to catch cold while waiting for my coat. I arrived in town with only my linen duster as an exterior covering.

"This morning I read THE TIMES. It's a mighty clear and clean paper. I've been publishing for some time, and I must say that I haven't yet seen the paper that could put out news in such a clear and fair way as THE TIMES does. You get all the news, and sometimes a bit of fun with it. There isn't any hunting around in an article to find out what it's all about. Somehow or other your paper manages to get right at a thing and tell it hot off the bat, and I think in the best sort of newspaper way."

Many of the other Southerners among the editors and publishers are tucked away in the little old-fashioned hostelries they have been going to for the last decade and more. Times Square was a source of general interest to them.

When Col. Slover peered out of a window of an upper floor of the Times Building last night he exclaimed:

"Lawd a'mighty, I wish Harvey Wilson was up here with me! It just sparkles, this town. What a fine location for a newspaper office, Suh!"

LEADS THEM TO CHURCH.

Dr. Carter Moves His Belasco Theatre Audience to Real Pews.

The Belasco Theatre was dark last night, and the Rev. Dr. William Carter, who has been conducting services during Lent, took his theatregoing worshippers to the Madison Avenue Baptist Church with him.

"I believe that I have shown," said Dr. Carter after the services in the church last night, "that if a minister goes to the masses he can get the masses and take them into his church. The large congregation to-night was not the only demonstration. We had thirty-two conversions, and seventeen other people asked for prayer."

"Did you have large congregations before you tried the theatre experiment?" he was asked.

"It was very hard to get an evening congregation," he replied. "A congregation of a hundred was considered good. Then we decided to try the theatre in Lent, and it brought thousands of people in touch with the church. We gave up the theatre, and to-night we found the church packed with people. The result has been highly gratifying."

Dr. Carter will leave this week for the West, where he will spend a month. He will then return to New York and go abroad.

Parks Are for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to express my indignant amazement at L. F. Sheldon's letter in this morning's TIMES? It seems to me that if there were more of those women (so objectionable to Miss Sheldon) who hold that marriage and children are synonymous terms, we might see less of that brand of selfishness which prompts such utterances as those contained in her letter.

Regulations barring the children from Riverside or any other park! And, pray, if not for children, for whom then were the sunshine and fresh air made? Not for crusty elders, on whom they have no more happy effect, but for God's own particular creatures, the children, of whom He said, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not."

To those who hold the same views as Miss Sheldon, and upon whom this beautiful Spring weather has no better effect, I would suggest that they keep strictly within the confines of their little city apartments, which are surely more in keeping with their selfish and narrow views, and leave the parks to the children, to whom, by Nature's right, they belong.

MARGARET G. SHAROHAN.

New York, April 14, 1908.

Not a Burnable Offense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"C. H. R." objects, not to the infants obtaining a sufficiency of air, but to the custom, or habit, of nursemaids wheeling the carriages two or three abreast and paying no attention to pedestrians who might wish to pass on the narrow inclosed walk. Why propose his cremation?

F. W. SAWARD.

New York, April 14, 1908.

GAMBLERS MUST LOSE IN END, SAYS HUGHES

Governor Tells Cheering Audience That Political Manipulators Are Doomed.

RAPS UNRIGHTEOUS WEALTH

Exposure of One Abuse Will Bring Others to Light, He Declares—People Determined to Rule.

Gov. Hughes spoke yesterday to a mass meeting of men in the auditorium of the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, about the anti-race track gambling bills. He said that, no matter what the gamblers and their paid henchmen said or did, the constitutional mandate against such gambling would be carried out.

The auditorium is of generous size, and the audience was limited to men. The meeting had been scheduled to begin at 4 o'clock, but at 3:30 the doors had to be closed; the police said that there were already too many in the building. Those who were standing in the aisles and on the stairways were asked to stand behind the seats if they could find room, and if they couldn't to obey the orders of the police and leave the building.

The audience was swinging through "The Star-Spangled Banner" when Gov. Hughes walked in at 3:58 o'clock. He was received with a tremendous outburst of applause.

Attacks Special Interests.

"Political manipulators and representatives of special interests who try to pervert the Government to selfish purposes hold the people in contempt," said the Governor in his speech. "Their political creed is that the people are to be fooled and that the victory is to the unscrupulous. They take little account of history and of the long reaches of progress that humanity has made, despite despotic power, despite the schemes of cunning and abuse of popular rights. In this favored land they constantly forget the wholesome sentiment of the masses of the people who seek no selfish profit from the administration of government, but desire only the fair opportunities which are afforded in a peaceful society protected by just laws impartially executed. [Applause.]

"The issue now before the people cannot be obscured. It cannot be hidden under denunciations of the Executive. It is the plain question whether the people run the Government of this State or whether it is controlled by gamblers and their political allies.

"I am glad of the test now offered. For the people will not permit their will to be defied and their Constitution to be tricked. Opposition and temporary defeat will serve only to heighten their interest and increase the intensity of their demand. Representative government is on trial, and will be vindicated. And the longer the controversy continues the more far reaching will be its consequences and the clearer recognition of one abuse is sure to bring others into a stronger light.

"Why should race-track gamblers be a favored class? Is it because of just argument? Is it because they can provide a better plan for the regulation of morals than that adopted by the people in the Constitution? Or is it that by the coalition of unscrupulous forces and the tremendous power of unrighteous wealth they are able to dominate this State?

"We cannot repeat too often the explicit mandate of the Constitution:

"'Nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, poolselling, bookmaking, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State; and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this section.

"The man in the street can understand that. It brushes away all cobwebs of sophistry. You cannot dodge it. You cannot explain it away. There it stands—the will of the people. Shall it be obeyed?

"Why did the Constitutional Convention recommend this provision and why did the people adopt it? Were they in ignorance as to the evil at which they struck? On the contrary, with full knowledge and deliberate intent, they adopted this provision to get rid of the evil, which nevertheless still flourishes. There never was a plainer case of the will of the people being flouted."

The Governor then told about the Constitutional Convention of 1894, where the constitutional amendment just quoted was fought over, and yet was voted into the Constitution by a vote of 100 to 4; told about the passing of the Percy-Gray law the next year, the law which on its face appeared to be carrying out the mandate of the Constitution, but which really permitted race-track gambling; and how the fight had been again started last year, which resulted in the offering of the bills at Albany which were really designed for the purpose of prohibiting that gambling.

Present Law a Farce.

He declared that the Percy-Gray law was "a travesty," and that everybody knew it. He went on:

"There is race-track gambling conducted openly because the Legislature has said there shall be no other penalty for it except a civil suit. There is the Constitution, which prohibits it, and says that the Legislature shall pass laws to prevent it. It is time that the people prevailed over the gamblers. They thought they had when they wrote their will in the Constitution. And now the question is whether the Constitution means anything or shall be exposed to open derision.

"Let us see what is the result under the present provision.

"From the report of criminal prosecutions in New York County for 1907 it appears that there were in that year twenty-one convictions under indictments for bookmaking. Not one person so convicted was sent to prison. In six cases sentence was suspended, and in the remaining fifteen cases fines were imposed. If we are to deal adequately with poolrooms or with race-track gambling, the penalty should not be fine, but imprisonment, and in providing impartially for imprisonment and excluding fines we are not making the law less effective as to poolrooms, but rescuing it from ineffectiveness."

Meeting Indorses Governor.

Gov. Hughes heard a resolution passed unanimously felicitating New York State upon the fact that it had a Chief Executive who was a man both honest and strong, and another which said that the citizens of Brooklyn, in mass meeting assembled, put themselves on record as in favor of carrying out the mandate of the Constitution with regard to all gambling.

Gov. Hughes had said in his speech that the people of the State should rise up and really do in 1908 what they thought they were doing in 1894, and this was the essence of the resolution regarding the anti-race-track-gambling laws.

Several speakers followed Gov. Hughes. The burden of their speeches was another sentence spoken by the Governor in his address, as follows:

"If you can't get the legislators to change their minds in sufficiently large numbers to carry out the will of the people, as set forth in the Constitution, why, then, change the legislators."

In the afternoon Gov. Hughes, who while in New York stays at the Astor, heard that the Oklahomans were guests in the hotel. A reception to the visitors was suggested, and the Governor said he would be glad to meet them. Soon the Governor was in the midst of a veritable Presidential handshaking bee.

SENATOR BURR CRITICISED.

Meeting Says He Broke Oath of Office in Voting Against Race Track Bill.

OYSTER BAY, April 19.—There was a largely attended mass meeting here this afternoon at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church to express the disapproval of the citizens of the village against the action of Senator C. S. Burr in voting against Gov. Hughes's race-track measures. Theodore Swan presided. The Rev. Charles S. Wightman made a prayer at the opening and the Rev. W. I. Bowman at the close. Letters expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting were read from a number of ministers and others. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, Mr. Swan, Jonathan Smith, Prof. Henry Russell, Prof. Henry Davenport, and others.

The keynote of the speeches was that Senator Burr had violated his oath of office, which was read, and that it was the duty of the people of Nassau County to see that he was not returned to the Senate. The resolutions adopted express regret and disappointment that the Senator should use his influence and vote to defeat the anti-gambling bills and instead abuse the trust that had been placed in him and misrepresent the sentiment of the people of his district. Senator Burr is advised to reconsider his former action and to vote for the passage of the bills.

JOCKEY CLUB OUR SOVEREIGN?

The Rev. Dr. Wise Says It Is Not the Governor Who has Been Defeated.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen R. Wise spoke at the Free Synagogue yesterday, and among other things he said: "Is the Empire State free? Gov. Hughes, who is a Governor with a conscience and a will, proposed to the State Legislature certain anti-race-track gambling legislation, in order to carry out the unmistakable mandate of the Constitution. Against the Governor, who stands for order under the law, the Senate sees fit to array itself along with the forces of disorder and lawlessness. What's a little thing like the Constitution between friends?—particularly when the friend of the Senate happens to be The Jockey Club, which, it may safely be assumed, is too sportsmanlike to be ungenerous to its servitors.

"The flouting of the mandate of the Constitution by the representatives of the race-track interests in the Senate is a menace to our political freedom. Serious as is the need of repressing, if we cannot wholly suppress, race-track gambling and the demoralization which always results therefrom, even this evil is less menacing than the deliberate disregard of the Constitution by the lawmakers of the State. Empire State, forsooth! The question is, Who is sovereign in the State, the citizenship or The Jockey Club?

"Would that we had at command the political instrument known as the recall. Speedily would the moral sense of New York's citizenship retire a certain number of Senators to their obscurity the coming of which ignominy alone can for a time postpone. The Governor has not suffered a defeat. It is the citizenship of New York that has been betrayed in the house of its Senators."

THE BENGUIAT SALE.

Something About the Art Textiles to be Offered This Week.

Mr. Vitall Benguiat in his sale this week at the American Art Galleries, in Twenty-third Street, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons, offers a fine collection of antique textiles, Gothic and Renaissance laces, old tapestries, embroideries, and silver sanctuary lamps, in 754 lots.

Among the tapestries and embroideries are admirable pieces for inner decoration with specific instead of general and vague appropriateness. There are, for example, several sofa covers in velvet and silk, a considerable number of chair covers, cushion covers, and table covers, numerous portières of Spanish and Italian origin, coverlets for beds and others for divans, curtains, and lambrequins. Among the laces is a flounce of Mechlin, three and a half yards long, such as was worn at Court during the reign of Louis Quinze. There are also several pairs of lace cuffs of different varieties, and a number of lace sleeves. A Sierra Nevada darned net border ascribed to the last quarter of the fifteenth century contains archaic figures of monkeys, stags, and birds. A curious linen piece is an old table cover embroidered with 115 personages, each dressed in a characteristic professional costume—grandees, prelates, soldiers, musicians, artisans, and servants engaged in their separate vocations. A pair of brocade panels suitable for a screen show a design which was adopted as a compliment to Napoleon Bonaparte on his return from Egypt, 1798-9; the carnation, rose, white garlands, and blue stars, forming the national colors, and the gold ground representing the East. A historical brocade capa, made in commemoration of the discovery of the East Indies is ornamented with galleys in full sail, a huntsman shooting a lion, while another smokes a pipe, mountains, trees, peacocks, and birds of paradise.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Ward of London, who are the guests of Mrs. Albert Sterner at her cottage in Gibbs Avenue, have prolonged their stay until to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Ward, accompanied by their hostess, attended Easter services at Trinity Church to-day. This evening Mrs. Sterner entertained at dinner for them.

Mrs. Vanderbilt before sailing for Europe will visit her place here, the Breakers.

Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane entertained with a dinner party this evening.

Major Theodore K. Gibbs has returned from Nassau, where he spent the Winter.

To complete the extensive improvements to Vinland, the Newport estate of Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, which adjoins the Breakers, an additional force of men has been added.

Many are staying for week-end parties at the Muenchinger-King cottages over Easter, including Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and family, Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pemberton Abney, Frederick Brooks and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Brown of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Sanders Jones and family of Lexington, Ky., and Mr. and Mrs. H. Pratt McKean of Prides Crossing.

FOOD.

COFFEE EYES

It Acts Slowly but Frequently Produces Blindness.

The curious effect of slow daily poisoning and the gradual building in of disease as a result, is shown in numbers of cases where the eyes are affected by coffee.

A case in point will illustrate:

A lady in Oswego, Mont., experienced a slow but sure disease settling upon her eyes in the form of increasing weakness and shooting pains with wavy, dancing lines of light, so vivid that nothing else could be seen for minutes at a time.

She says:

"This gradual failure of sight alarmed me and I naturally began a very earnest quest for the cause. About this time I was told that coffee poisoning sometimes took that form, and while I didn't believe that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I concluded to quit it and see.

"I took up Postum Food Coffee in spite of the jokes of Husband, whose experience with one cup at a neighbor's was unsatisfactory. Well, I made Postum strictly according to directions, boiling it a little longer, because of our high altitude. The result was charming. I have now used Postum in place of coffee for about 3 months and my eyes are well, never paining me or showing any weakness. I know to a certainty that the cause of the trouble was coffee and the cure was in quitting it and building up the nervous system on Postum, for that was absolutely the only change I made in diet, and I took no medicine.

"My nursing baby has been kept in a perfectly healthy state since I have used Postum.

"Mr. ——, a friend, discarded coffee and took on Postum to see if he could be rid of his dyspepsia and frequent headaches. The change produced a most remarkable improvement quickly."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

RACING BILLS WAIT FOR EXTRA SESSION

It Is Not Likely That They Will Be Acted on by the Senate Before Then.

REFORM FRIENDS DOUBTFUL

The Opposition Assert That They Have the Votes of Three Senators in Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—With the final adjournment of the Legislature definitely fixed for Thursday of this week it is not regarded probable that any effort will be made to take from the table the motion of Senator Raines to reconsider the vote by which the Agnew-Hart bills embodying the Governor's recommendations for the abolition of race track gambling were defeated on April 8.

Senator Agnew said last week that in all probability the race track bills would have to be reintroduced and put through the legislative mill at the extraordinary session which the Governor proposes to call after the seat left vacant by the death of Senator Franchot has been filled by special election on May 12.

As the vote stood 25 to 25, only one more vote would be needed to pass the measure provided all the Senators who voted for the bills would do so again.

But the friends of the proposed reforms admit that this is at least doubtful. The opposition, on the day the bills were defeated, asserted that they had three Senators in reserve whose votes were not needed, and it is now said that when the bills come up again they will be defeated by twenty-eight or twenty-nine votes.

There has therefore been a renewal of the propaganda throughout the State to quicken public sentiment and bring it to bear on certain Senators who voted against the bills.

The International Reform Bureau, which has headquarters here and is doing a large share of this work, to-day made public letters received from Mrs. Russell Sage, Andrew Carnegie, Jacob Riis, Bishop Burgess of Long Island, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, and a number of other clergymen representing nearly every denomination.

Andrew Carnegie wrote that he regarded the action of the Senate as an "abiding disgrace" to the State, and then says:

"I believe that the people will rally around our progressive and exemplary Governor and enable him to triumph in this righteous cause."

"The defeat of the bills is only temporary," wrote Bishop Burgess. "It need not shake our faith. It may take some time for the people's will to make itself felt, but in the end it will sweep every legalized gambling place out of the State."

Jacob Riis had this to say: "The lines are being drawn very taut between decency and honesty on one side and flagrant disregard of public opinion and public decency on the other, and no man in his senses can doubt that Gov. Hughes will win the fight."

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur—The Senators who voted against the Agnew-Hart bills are virtual Anarchists. They voted against the Constitution of the State.

Rabbi Adolph M. Radin, Chaplain of the Tombs Prison—It is a shame and a disgrace for our State and its representatives in the Senate. As a Chaplain I have found that a large percentage of the inmates of penal institutions become dissipated, criminals, and lawbreakers through gambling at the race tracks.

PANIC'S EFFECT ON LABOR.

32.7 Per Cent. Idle Union Men at Close of 1907.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—Practically one out of every three union men in this State was idle at the close of 1907, according to the quarterly bulletin of the State Labor Department, made public to-night. In New York City the percentage was 34.2, as compared with 32.7 for the rest of the State. On this question the bulletin says:

"Monthly returns as to unemployment from the selected trade unions throughout the State, representing approximately 100,000 organized wage earners, reflect very clearly the disastrous effects upon the labor market of the financial panic of last October.

"Upon the labor market, already unfavorable, came the violent depression following close after the October panic, causing great increase of idleness in nearly all of the principal organized trades and leaving approximately every third member of the representative unions reporting, or 32.7 per cent. of the membership, idle at the end of December, as compared with percentages varying from 11.1 to 23.1, with an average of 18.3 for the years 1902 to 1906.

"The worst conditions at the close of the year appear in the building, clothing, metal, and tobacco trades, with percentages of idleness of 42.1, 43.6, 30.9, and 55, respectively. Among the principal industries one exception to the prevailing unfavorable conditions appears in the printing trades, with a percentage of idleness (11.1) which compares not unfavorably with previous years."

The bulletin shows that during the year ended Sept. 30, 1907, a total of 19,431 employes in factories and quarries in the State were reported injured by accidents. This is nearly 6,000 greater than the previous year.

NEW ROLE FOR MISS LOFTUS.

The Actress to Have a Special Week in a Gillette Comedy.

William Gillette's new comedy, "That Little Affair at Boyd's," will have a special production at the Belasco Theatre in Washington next month, with Miss Cecilia Loftus as the star, under the management of Winchell Smith and William A. Page. It is probable that Miss Loftus will be starred in the play next season. Guy Standing, who will head the stock company at the Belasco Theatre in Washington, will give up that house for one week to Miss Loftus. A special cast, which includes Ernest Lawford and Frederick Lowis, has been organized.

Victor Herbert's Easter Concert.

Elizabeth Dodge, soprano, was the soloist with Victor Herbert and his orchestra at the Broadway Theatre last evening. Miss Dodge sang Mr. Herbert's "An Easter Dawn," and three songs. The orchestral programme included several of Mr. Herbert's compositions.

Opera Concert for Hebrew Charities.

Following the gala performance of the United Hebrew Charities in the Metropolitan Opera House next Sunday evening, there will be a reception on the stage at which singers and players will meet most of the prominent persons in Jewish society in this city. It is expected that Gov. Hughes and his family will be at the performance and that they will be guests of the society at the reception.

TELEGRAPHERS TO MEET.

Unions Here Will Act This Week on the Threatened Strike.

It was announced yesterday by the officers of Local 16 of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union that this week a large number of locals throughout the country will meet to take action on the Chicago resolution calling for a general strike against the Western Union Telegraph Company on June 1, unless there is a restoration of the wages paid before the last strike. Some of the locals met yesterday and will be heard from here to-day.

Charles P. McInerney of Local 16 said that there was a good deal of resentment among the men whose wages were cut, though they remained loyal to the company during the last strike.

"The wages of some of them," he said, "have been cut $4 and $5, and in some cases more, weekly. Most of these are now back in the union again."

While the leaders of the union say that there will be a great demand for men on June 1, when the busy season is in full blast, the managers of the local branches say that undoubtedly there will be an increase in business, but it will not be so good as in normal years.

RAILWAY UNIONS COMBINE.

Council of Federated Trades of New Haven Railroad Formed.

BOSTON, April 19.—A council of the Federated Trades of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad system's shops was permanently formed in Boston today, thirty-seven delegates being in attendance, representing the boiler makers, machinists, blacksmiths, carworkers, carmen, steamfitters, painters, upholsterers, and metal workers' organizations.

These officers were elected: President—James J. Egan, New Haven; Vice President—Richard Moore, New Haven; Secretary-Treasurer—Alexander Wilson, New Haven.

RIVAL UNIONS SEEK HARMONY.

Housesmiths and Metal Lathers Make Overtures to Each Other.

Frank M. Ryan, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, which is composed of the housesmiths throughout the country, was in this city yesterday with an officer of the International Metal Lathers' Union, their mission being to bring about harmony between the two unions, which have had a fight for many years as to the right to do work claimed by both unions.

When the late Sam Parks had control of the Housesmiths' Union in New York they laid claim to metal lathing, and under the iron rule of Parks the metal lathers were forced finally to become a branch of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union locally. The metal lathers, however, cut loose from the housesmiths when the union became demoralized as a result of strikes ordered by Ryan against the firm of Post & McCord in this city.

LABOR IN THE CABINET.

Unions Here Indorse Bill to Create Another Secretary.

A bill to establish a Department of Labor, which was introduced last month in the House of Representatives by Representative William Sulzer, was indorsed yesterday by various labor organizations which meet in this city on Sundays.

The bill provides for a Secretary to the department, to be appointed as a member of the Cabinet, by the President, at a salary of $8,000 a year; for six Assistant Secretaries at $5,000 a year each, and for various other officers. Under its provisions the bureau known as the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and all matters relating to Chinese immigration shall be transferred to the Department of Labor. The bill abolishes the office of Commissioner of Labor, all the powers, duties, records, and business of that department to be transferred to the Department of Labor.

Notice from Goldfogle, Labor's Friend.

Congressman Goldfogle of New York sent a letter yesterday to the Central Federated Union notifying that body that he had succeeded in having an amendment passed by the Naval Committee of the House, by which one of the two battleships to be constructed will be built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Congressman also said in his letter that he had always been the friend of labor. He received a vote of thanks. There was applause when the letter was read.

L. J. VON BOSKERCK DEAD.

Was a Member of New York Stock Exchange Fifty-four Years.

Lucas J. von Boskerck, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, members of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday at his home in Hackensack. He was a member of the Exchange for fifty-four years and was 84 years old.

Mr. von Boskerck's death was announced to the congregation of Christ Episcopal Church in Hackensack last night by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Holly. Mr. von Boskerck had been Senior Warden of the church for forty-four years. A daughter, Miss Hattie, and a son, Cornelius, who conducts the business of Von Boskerck & Son at 7 Wall Street, survive.

The Rev. W. S. Kelly.

The Very Rev. William S. Kelly, 55 years old, Dean of St. John's Roman Catholic Church at Plattsburg, N. Y., died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital, where he was taken on his arrival from Europe Saturday. Father Kelly was born in Keeseville, this State, and received his preliminary and seminary training at St. Laurent College, Montreal. In 1902 he became pastor of the church at Plattsburg. Father Kelly founded the Champlain Valley Hospital at Plattsburg.

Mrs. Eliza Exton Dies Suddenly.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 19.—Mrs. Eliza Exton, widow of John Exton, the man who made the "hard tack" for the civil war soldiers, died here late last night, after she had been prevented by the rain from visiting the grave of her husband. She was born in England, and was nearly 70 years old. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

Col. James Erskine Neal.

Col. James Erskine Neal, an Ohio lawyer and formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, died suddenly from heart disease at the home of his son-in-law, Charles C. Bauer, 257 West Eighty-sixth Street.

When 28 years old Col. Neal was elected Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. He leaves a widow and one child, Mrs. Charles C. Bauer.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES F. BOND, ex-Freeholder of Essex County, N. J., one of the founders of the McKiegan Oil Company, died of apoplexy at his home in Newark Saturday night.

Dr. SIMON B. CONOVER, who in the administration of President Hayes was United States Senator from Florida, died at a hospital yesterday at Port Townsend, Washington, of old age.

AGNES ENRIGHT, an actress of Newark, N. J., died Saturday night in the Sisters' Hospital in Buffalo, where she was operated upon Wednesday. She was 30 years old and began her theatrical career in Newark as a child actress.

KNEIPP LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR

Made from pure Irish linen yarns; costs no more than cotton mixtures.

At All First-Class Dealers.

ENTHUSIASTIC ADIEU FOR KOMISARCHEVSKY

East Side Audience Fills the Thalia to See Russian Actress's Last Performance.

GIFTS FILL TWO TRUCKS

Memorial with 10,000 Names and a Necklace Among Them—Gave "A Doll's House" as a Concert.

Vera Komisarchevsky, the Russian actress who failed to win success on Broadway, paid her adieu to America in the Thalia Theatre on the Bowery last night, when she concluded her performance of "A Doll's House," which the police accepted as a "concert."

However greatly the Russian actress may have suffered from the coldness of Broadway audiences and the abrupt ending of her scheduled engagement and consequent transfer to the Bowery, she appeared to be grateful for the reception given her last night in the Thalia. The whole Russian-speaking east side crowded the building or swarmed outside trying to get in.

At the end of the second act the enthusiasm of the audience reached its climax. The curtain rose and fell a dozen times, and finally it was found impossible to continue the show. The stage was cleared, and the formal parting with Komisarchevsky was begun. A Russian lawyer who was described by Orloff, the Thalia's manager, as having run for Secretary of State on the Socialist ticket, addressed the actress on behalf of the audience.

He spoke of her art and beauty and of the feeling of regret on the part of those who had seen her play that she was to leave the country. Then he presented a memorial with 10,000 names signed to it. It recited praises of the actress, and declared the esteem of New York's Russians for her.

There was another presentation, that of a necklace, and then floral tributes to such an extent that two trucks had to be sent for to carry them away.

The Russian actress and a part of her company leave New York this week. She will go to Paris, and thence to St. Petersburg, where she will open her own theatre on Sept. 1.

BUFFALO PARADE IN STREETS.

Col. Cody's Herd Here for the Wild West Show.

For the first time since Manhattan extended above Fourteenth Street, and probably before that, a herd of buffalo last night coolly tramped through the streets of this city. The animals were well guarded by a troupe of cowboys of Buffalo Bill's Wild West. The animals were driven to Madison Square Garden, where the Wild West is to open to-morrow evening.

All day long "Johnny" Baker was busy getting the scenery into place for the avalanche and the prairie fire. One hundred men with him were working in shifts from early morning until late at night, and until the opening night of the show there will not be a moment's rest in the Garden.

The Wild West contingent, consisting of forty-seven cars, making two long trains, arrived at the Mott Haven yards late last night. Chief Iron Tail, head chief of the Indians, was welcomed by many old friends.

UNION ACTRESS IN C. F. U.

She's the First Woman from the Hebrew Variety Actors' Organization.

The first woman delegate of the Hebrew Variety Actors' Union, of which there are several locals in New York, was admitted to representation yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union. She is Miss Ray Longworth, a brisk little woman, who wore a portentious picture hat and looked very cool and self-possessed when she took her obligation along with a number of men delegates of different trades, pledging herself, according to the formula prescribed, to live up "as a man" to the rules and constitution of the central body.

When Miss Longworth was seen afterward she said there was no question of equal pay for equal work among the women in the Hebrew variety actors' unions.

"The women receive as much as the men," she said, "and sometimes more. It is all a question of talent and the acts they can do. There is not as much of a demand for women variety actors as men, and, as far as salary is concerned, we are able to protect ourselves."

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID.

Mgr. Edwards Officiates at St. Paul's in Harlem.

In the presence of several thousand members of the congregation the cornerstone of the new Church of St. Paul, in East 117th Street, was blessed yesterday afternoon by the Right Rev. Mgr. John Edwards, V. G., after which the parochial school attached to the church and adjoining it in 118th Street, was also blessed by the Monsignor.

St. Paul's is one of the oldest Roman Catholic churches in Manhattan, it being the first church established in the diocese north of Waverley Place and Sixth Avenue. The original church was built in 1835.

The church will be ready for dedication early in June.

TILLMAN IS IMPROVING.

Senator Seems to be Fighting Off an Attack of Paralysis.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 19.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who is at a sanitarium to avert an attack of paralysis, is gaining ground.

He has recovered the use of his left arm and leg, the numbness in which for several days indicated a paralytic attack.

VICHY CELESTINS

Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline Water

Used at Meals prevents Dyspepsia and cures Gout and Indigestion.

A delightful table water with highly medicinal qualities

Ask your Physician

VICHY CELESTINS

$25,000 FOR CHURCH PAINTING

Bohemian Artist Does Panels for Church of St. John the Nepomucene.

John Devich von Heyder, a young Bohemian painter who in a few years has won an enviable reputation in Europe, has painted two large panels to be placed above the altar of the Church of St. John the Nepomucene, in East Seventy-second Street, for which he will receive not less than $25,000. The names of the donors of the panels are kept secret.

The picture is 7 feet by 22, composed of two panels, each 7 by 11. The first is already in place, and the second will be installed in a few days.

St. John, the patron saint of the church, was the father confessor of the wife of King Wenceslas II., who ruled over Bohemia early in the fourteenth century. He was put to death by the King for refusing to divulge the secrets of the Queen's confessions. The first panel of Von Heyder's painting represents the King demanding the revelation from St. John, with the Queen crouching in a suppliant attitude. The second will show the King's men in the act of casting the saint into the Moldan River at Prague.

Von Heyder has a commission to do Mgr. Lavelle while he is in this country, and will assist Alphonse Mucha in the decorations of the new German Theatre.

Woman Hurt in a Cab Collision.

Mrs. Frank Otis, living at the Buckingham Hotel, in Fifth Avenue, was injured by flying glass when a cab, in which she was riding, collided with another cab at Thirty-ninth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Her cuts were not serious. James McCafferty, who was driving Mrs. Otis, made a charge of intoxication against John Casey, the driver of the other cab. Casey was locked up.

DR. STURGIS announces his removal from 16 WEST 32D ST. to 116 WEST 55TH ST., New York City.
General consultation hour 12 M. to 1 P. M. At other times by appointment.

5% MONEY

On Bond and Mortgage

This Company is prepared to accept good mortgages on Manhattan property at 5 per cent.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

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176 Broadway, New York.

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20TH CENTURY LIMITED

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ARRIVE Chicago, 8:30 A. M.

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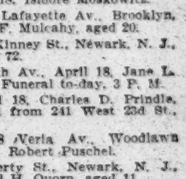

At all dealers.

Born.

BRILL.—On April 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brill, a son.

CAMPBELL.—On April 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Campbell, a son.

CLARKE.—On April 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Clarke, a son.

REIS.—On April 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack E. Reis, a son.

SCHANZER.—On April 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schanzer, a son.

SIMON.—On April 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Simon, a daughter.

Married.

BARUTH—JELENKO.—On April 12, Alfred Baruth to Alma Jelenko.

DUB—LOEWY.—On April 12, Florence Loewy to William Dub.

FERRIS—ODELL.—On April 16, Bertha Vincent Odell to Clarence Clark Ferris.

FOOTE—DRINGER.—On April 12, Maude Dringer to Julius C. Foote.

FOSTER—BURNS.—On April 15, Martha Belle Burns to William Ashton Foster.

HAHN—OVERTON.—On April 14, Grace Lillian Overton to Arthur Lester Hahn.

LOEB—FRANK.—On April 12, Miriam T. Frank to Aaron Loeb.

SACHS—COHEN.—On April 12, Lottie Cohen to Raphael Sachs.

WEINSTOCK—HORN.—On April 12, Malvina Horn to Jacob M. Weinstock.

Died.

BELL.—On Saturday, April 18, 1908, at Cazenovia, N. Y., J. Lowrie Bell. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Reading, Penn., on Wednesday, April 22, at 11 o'clock.

BUSCH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 18, 1908, Caroline S. Busch, widow of the late H. D. Busch of Hoboken, N. J. Services at her late residence, 302 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J., on Monday evening, April 20, 1908, at 8 o'clock.

CATTELL.—On April 17, at the Margaret Louisa Home, New York City, Jane Page Cattell, Superintendent of the Home, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas W. and Anna C. Cattell. Service at the Chapel of the Y. W. C. A., No. 7 East 15th St., at 10:30 A. M. Monday, April 20.

CHOATE.—At her residence, 420 West 118th St., New York City, April 18, Grace Whiton, wife of the Rev. Washington Choate. Funeral service at the Chapel of Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Av. and 121st St., on Monday, April 20, at 4:30 P. M. Interment in Mount Auburn, Boston. Kindly omit flowers.

DIEFENTHALER.—On Saturday, April 18, Katherine Diefenthaler, widow of the late Valentine Diefenthaler, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral services Tuesday, April 21, at 10 A. M., at the Lenox Av. Collegiate Reformed Church, 122d St. and Lenox Av. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

DU BOIS.—On April 19, 1908, at his late residence, 667 East 163d St., New York City, Edward T. Du Bois, son of the late Charles Du Bois. Funeral services at the Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on April 21, 1908, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Interment at Fishkill.

GEYER.—At New York, on Saturday, April 18, 1908, Katharine Emilia Geyer, (nee Sauer,) beloved wife of Dr. William E. Geyer. Funeral services at her late residence, 78 2d St., on Tuesday, April 21, at 8 P. M. New Orleans papers please copy.

HEATH.—On Sunday April 19, 1908, Henry R. Heath, in his 64th year. Funeral services at the Lafayette Av. Presbyterian Church, Lafayette Av., corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 22, at 4:30 P. M.

HOYT.—At New Canaan, Conn., Friday, April 17, 1908, Edwin Hoyt, in his 76th year. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, New Canaan, on Monday, April 20, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at New Canaan Station on train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:03 and New Haven Station at 12:03 noon.

KNAPP.—At his residence, Fordham, N. Y. City, on the 18th inst., William A. Knapp, in his 78th year. Funeral private.

LITTELL.—On Easter Sunday, April 19, 1908, at Gloversville, N. Y., Lizzie B. Vanvorst, daughter of Gardiner and Henrietta R. Vanvorst, and wife of Eugene Littell. Funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, April 22, at Christ Episcopal Church.

LUYSTER.—On Sunday, April 19, 1908, Mary Clendenen Morrison, wife of Robert M. F. Luyster and daughter of Sarah A. F. and the late William A. Morrison. Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon April 21, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 478 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

OTIS.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Saturday evening, April 18, at her residence, 17 East 86th St., Florence Hoyt, widow of the late William K. Otis, M. D., and daughter of the late Alfred M. Hoyt. Funeral services will be held at 934 5th Av. on Wednesday, April 22, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

PAYNE.—On Sunday, April 19, Charles Leicester Payne, husband of Harriett Tarr Payne, and son of Sarah L. and the late William H. Payne of New York City, in the 39th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his home, Noroton, Conn., on Wednesday, April, 22, at 11:30 A.M. Carriages will be in waiting at Stamford, Conn., on arrival of 10:02 train from New York.

SEYMOUR.—On April 19, 1908, John Cotes Seymour of this city, in the 59th year of his age, son of the late Eliza Martin Otto and Walter Seymour. Funeral on Wednesday, April 22, at 10 A. M., at St. Thomas's Church.

SHREVE.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., on Saturday, April 18, 1908, Grace McJilton, widow of George H. Shreve. Funeral services at her late residence, 129 West 73d St., on Tuesday afternoon, April 21, at 2:30. Interment private. Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

STEEN.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., April 18, the Rev. Robert Service Steen, pastor Hillside Presbyterian Church. Funeral Monday, April 20, at the church, 11:15 A. M. Lackawanna train to Highland Av. Station leaves New York at 10 A. M.

TAGGART.—On April 18, 1908, James Taggart, in his 26th year; born County Tyrone, Ireland. Funeral at 10:30 A. M. Tuesday, April 21, from 344 East 29th St. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Scapular of Mount Carmel. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

VAN BOSKERCK.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Easter Day, April 19, 1908, Lucas J. Van Boskerck, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services at Christ Church, Tuesday, April 21, at 2:15 o'clock. Train leaves West 23d St., N. Y., S. & W R R., at 12:50; Cortlandt St., 1:10.

VIERA.—On April 19, Marguerite Daisy Viera, aged 16 years. Funeral from late residence, 101 West 135th St., Tuesday morning, 10:30. Interment Woodland.

WHITE.—At Colorado Springs, Col., on April 12, 1908, John R. White, formerly a resident of Jersey City. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday at 2 P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, John M. Clayton, 1900 North Camac St., Philadelphia. Interment private.

BARRY.—At 229 12th St., Jersey City, James Barry. Funeral to-day.

BOYD.—At 54 South St., Newark, N. J., April 17, Elizabeth Boyd. Funeral to-day.

BREES.—At Liberty, N. Y., April 17, Glen A. Brees, aged 41. Funeral to-morrow.

BROWN.—At 485 Central Av., Jersey City, April 18, Theodore H. Brown, aged 63.

BUCKRIDGE.—At 5,411 6th Av., Brooklyn, April 18, Alfred Buckridge, aged 24.

BUSCH.—At Metuchen, N. J., April 17, Edward J. Busch, aged 38. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

CARLETON.—At 222 9th St., Brooklyn, Edward John

HUNDREDS OF AUTOS VISIT BRIARCLIFF

Enthusiasts Eager to See Course Which Racers Will Cover and Judge Its Difficulties.

RAIN EMPHASIZES DANGERS

Technical Board Continues Its Examination of the Contesting Cars and Will Report Tuesday.

Briarcliff was the Mecca of hundreds of automobilists yesterday, and all day long cars were circling the course, trying to get an idea of what its difficulties were and what speed the drivers in Friday's race can make. There could not have been arranged a better day for the first purpose or a worse for the second. The rain made the roads so slippery that the cars were skidding and sliding around the curves continuously, and the danger and difficulty of the worst places were very apparent. Speed under such circumstances was impossible and the visitors bore away an impression that the course is much slower than it really is in consequence.

There were many sightseers at the worst places in the circuit of those which are readily accessible on foot. These watched the machines skidding and marveled at the fact that none came to grief. Many of the racers were out going over the course, but there was no attempt at speeding. The machines, however, attracted considerable attention nevertheless.

The officials who are preparing for the contest were extremely busy all day. The Technical Board, which examined on Saturday sixteen of the twenty-two machines entered, inspected four of the remaining cars yesterday. All have now been examined with the exception of the two Loziers. These will be examined the first thing this morning, and on Tuesday the committee will file its report of its findings. Until that time it will not be known whether or not any of the contestants comply with the stock-car conditions. There has been considerable talk about several of the cars not complying with the rules, but no protests have been filed against any contestant.

The state of the roads under yesterday's weather conditions was very discouraging to those interested in the race. It was plainly evident that if similar weather prevails on Friday it will be utterly impossible to finish the race within the time limit. Speed under such circumstances would be impossible. The racing board has power to take action in such an event, and to reduce the number of laps to be traveled, but no reduction of the distance will be made unless the conditions are extremely bad. An official measurement of the circuit shows that the course is longer than thirty miles. Four trials over it with especially tested odometers showed that 32.4 miles is the accurate measurement, and that the car which makes the ten laps will have traveled 324 miles. It also improves the average of speed which has been so far as all calculations have been based on the thirty-mile distance.

The police at various points on the course yesterday had a hard time restraining the machines that were speeding on the circuit. No arrests were made, but many were warned and told emphatically that speed must be reduced. Most of the visiting drivers showed a willingness to accede to the request to slow up.

A great many had trouble on the hills. Car after car stuck in the mud on the hill west of Valhalla and had to be assisted out of the mire. On the upper end of the course, as well, there was a great deal of difficulty on this account. This experience did not tend to impress the visitors with the chances of speed. The oil on the mud made the going even more slippery and hazardous.

The officials reiterated yesterday their determination to close the roads at 3 o'clock, and to refuse to permit any cars to pass thereafter. On this account they were very keen that all motorists should understand clearly the necessity of entering the course by the prescribed route to avoid being tied up in a jam of cars and unable to see the race. An official statement on this score was issued. It said:

One of two general routes should be taken to the scene of the race. One is to White Plains, and the other to Tarrytown. There is no choice between these two routes, but either must be taken to get anywhere near the race course. From Tarrytown the proper course is due north to Scarborough, and thence eastward, turning at the Stephen Memorial Church, to Briarcliff. There is scarcely a chance of going wrong if the road via Tarrytown and Scarborough is followed.

But the way through White Plains needs an explanation. From White Plains avoid the road north to Valhalla, and turn west on the White Plains crossroad. Continue through Elmsford, avoiding all roads to the north, and following the trolley line into Tarrytown, then north to Scarborough, as before explained. The main point to be remembered is not to turn north at White Plains or Elmsford, but to go through Tarrytown. At the entrance to Briarcliff Manor is the entrance to the official grand stand. This route avoids touching the course at any point, which avoidance will be impossible if cars go north at White Plains or Elmsford.

Those traveling by train on the Putnam Division should remain on the train instead of getting off at Briarcliff Station. The trains will stop off at the Law siding directly in front of the official grand stand.

Those going by train on the Hudson River Division should get off at Scarborough or Ossining.

WEST HUDSON DEFENDS TITLE

Jersey Soccer Team Defeats True Blues for American Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 19.—The West Hudson "soccer" football eleven this afternoon again captured the American Cup in the final round of the cup tie competition, defeating the True Blues of Paterson at Morris Park this afternoon before a crowd of nearly 10,000 persons by a score of 3 goals to 2.

Nineteen clubs started in the competition, which narrowed down to yesterday's contestants, the elevens representing every "soccer" playing section of the East. The winning of the cup practically carries the American championship with it.

The line-up:

West Hudson, 3.	Position.	True Blues, 2.
Hanlon	Goal	Garside
Broke	Right back	Bissett
Kettles	Left back	Murray
Lawson	Right half	Fletcher
Seddon	Centre half	McKinstrey
Miller	Left half	Beattie
Dean	Outside right	Mantell
Knowles	Inside right	Allan
Colville	Centre forward	Cooper
Lenox	Inside left	Gilmore
Carter	Outside left	Elliott

Goals—Dean, (2,) Carter, for West Hudson; Mantell Gilmore for True Blues. Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

At the Visitation Ball Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, two teams of the Arcadia Thistles faced each other, the married members defeating the single members by the score of 2 goals to 1. W. Chalmers scored for the bachelors in the first half, and T. Burgess for the benedicts. W. Russell clinched the victory for the married men in the second period.

At Williamsbridge the Columbia Oval Football Club defeated the Brooklyn Hibernians by the score of 2 goals to 1, after a tie at 1 each in the first half. McNamara for the Hibernians was the first to tally, and this advantage was offset soon by Opperman on the Columbia Oval side. Playing with the wind after the restart the home team obtained the winning goal through a well-placed shot by Coward. Several new men were tried out by the Columbia Oval Club, which will play its last game against the New York Caledonians next Sunday.

Roller Skating Masque Carnival.

Features of the masque carnival to be held at the Madison Square Roller Skating Rink in East Twenty-fourth Street Wednesday night will be a "Merry Widow Waltz" on skates, a half-mile novice race for boys, and a half-mile handicap race for girls. Entrants in the boys' race: J. Wilk, C. Clausen, J. Hardy, J. Ephraim, M. Cohen, E. Friedman, H. Dufresne, G. Harris, and W. H. Berger. In the race for girls the starters will be Miss W. Hultin, Miss M. Heckert, Miss I. Murray, Miss L. Scott, Miss M. Miles, Miss E. Goldstein, Miss A. Lardenroth, Miss M. Hatton, Miss A. Williams, Miss G. Bierne, and Miss G. Spink.

Baseball To-day, 2:30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. —Adv.

LEIGH TO QUIT FRANCE.

Successful American Trainer Will Sell Out Stable as Result of Turf Scandal.

Eugene Leigh, the most successful American trainer of racing horses in France and the manager of the biggest public stable that ever has been trained on the French turf, has made the announcement that, as the result of a racing scandal in which he was involved at Le Trembly, he will sell out the horses he owns in his own name and quit France. Trainer Leigh's determination was made public, according to the French turf correspondent of The London Field, following a published reprimand in The French Racing Calendar, authorized by the Stewards of the four leading turf bodies of the French turf. It is a custom of the French turf that, following a second reprimand, and inevitably after a third reprimand, the license of a trainer or jockey is withdrawn, and knowledge of the custom is said to be responsible for Leigh's intended withdrawal from French racing.

The scandal in which the American horseman was involved concerned the running of horses for the Prix Ladas, when Raconteur, trained by Leigh, entirely reversed his earlier running and won in a canter under conditions that caused an uproar among the spectators and cast suspicion upon the running of the horses owned by two prominent French turfmen. The French owners connected with the affair, M. de Bremond, and M. Chan also have announced their intentions of selling out their racing stables, and the announcement of the sale of M. de Bremond's horses already has been made. M. de Bremond, who also is a prominent breeder, will, however, retain his breeding establishment for a time at least.

Leigh went to France in 1900, following reverses on the American turf which stripped him of a fortune. For several years his successes have figured among the sensations of the French turf, and his stable has had a steady following among the patrons of the turf. Leigh, when racing in America, owned and trained many noted horses, among them Clifford, Ildrim, and Chant. It is said that he may go to England to resume racing there.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies three years old, special weights, allowances; five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Frizette	109	Queen Marguerite	104
Berry Maid	109	Aimee C	104
Sandal	104	Jane Swift	104
Sungleam	104	Tea Leaf	97
Marbles	104		

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about two miles.

Jimmy Lane	153	King Castle	134
Gus Straus	143	Esquire	132

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

Grapple	120	Zethus	97
Tileling	110	Campaigner	93
Light Wool	109	Also eligible—	
Jubilee	107	Glorifier	126
Zienap	102	Halket	105
Colonel Jack	100	Umbrella	87

FOURTH RACE.—The Ozone Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; four furlongs.

Sea Swell	110	Ruble	102
Trance	109	Bonnie Kelso	100
Pinares	105	Ben Franklin	99
Voodoo	104	*Uncle Jim	97
Personal	104	*Erbet	97
Sight	104	*Desolate	94
Hoyle	104	*Apron	94
Gold Find	102	*Warden	94
Fitz Herbert	102		

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, special weights, selling; six furlongs.

Mazuma	103	Almandine	102
Fielder	103	Red Bonnet	100
Carlton	103	Sequence	100
Montauk	105	*Danger	100
G. Ferraro	102	*Ariel	97
Rosario	102	*Irish Lace	95
Royal Evox	102		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights, with allowances; four and a half furlongs.

Dress Parade	107	Moorish King	104
Guy Fisher	107	Sir John	104
Forero	104	Wild Pigeon	101
Wattere	104	Low Heart	101
Siskin	104	Battleta	101
Patriot	104	Belle of the Tribe	101
Preceptor	104	Guiding Belle	101

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MARATHON RUNNERS READY.

Over 100 Competitors Will Start in the Boston Road Race To-day.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—The strength, speed, endurance, and training of the largest number of long distance athletes ever brought together in this country will be tested to-morrow in the twelfth annual Marathon race of the Boston Athletic Association from Ashland, Mass., to the clubhouse in this city, a distance of 25 miles and 300 yards. The entry list closed with 147 on the roll, including nearly all the famous runners in the country, as well as several from abroad.

The race this year has taken on added importance, in that it is the official trial for the candidates for the team that will represent the United States in the Marathon run of the Olympic Games in England in July.

Among others entered are Samuel A. Mellor, Jr., of Yonkers, N. Y., the winner in 1902, and Fred Lorz of the Mohawk Athletic Club, New York, who captured the event in 1905; J. J. Hayes of the Irish-American Athletic Club, New York, who finished third last year; Charles Petch of Toronto, Canada, winner of sixth place in the 1907 event; J. J. Lee, New England's former ten-mile champion; E. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Club, New York; T. Morrisey of New York; Rey Welton of Lawrence, Mass., winner of the junior five-mile at the Jamestown Exposition championship, and Tom Hicks of Minneapolis, winner of two Western Marathons.

MOHAWKS TO BRANCH OUT.

Bronx Club Will Play an Important Part in Athletics This Year.

The Mohawk Athletic Club will in future be a more important factor in athletics than in the past. A special fund is being raised to send the club athletes to all important athletic meets in the East. The club has headed the subscription for the athletic fund with a donation of $50, and on Friday evening the track team package party and dance will be held at Muller's Bronx Casino, Third Avenue and 154th Street. This will be the forerunner of a series of events designed to raise funds, which it is hoped will amount to at least $500. Fred Engelhardt and Louis Mang will coach the track team this year. Among the prominent athletes now in training are Malone, Mullen, Riley, Phil Lorz, Fred Lorz, Smith, Tietsel, Nobis, Cook, and Hansen.

The dual meet with the Pastime Athletic Club will be held May 24 at Pastime Oval. The events are 100-yard dash, 300-yard run, 1,000-yard run, three-mile run, running broad jump, and twelve-pound shot put; also three open events, throwing the discus handicap; mile run for those who have never won a prize at that distance before, and a 60-yard novice.

Fred Lorz and Gene Smith leave for Boston on Saturday evening to take part in the Boston Marathon.

Mexico's First Tennis Champion.

MEXICO CITY, April 19.—Claude M. Butlin is the first lawn tennis champion of Mexico. He won the title in brilliant style yesterday from Harvey McQuiston, running up in the singles competition of the first international lawn tennis tournament. Butlin won three straight sets, 8—7, 11—9, and 6—2.

Dandola Takes French Steeplechase.

PARIS, April 19.—Eugene Fischhof's Dandola to-day won the President of the Republic's Cup Steeplechase. The race was run in a snowstorm.

Notes of the Harlem Oarsmen.

Despite the rawness of the day and the roughness of the water many of the local oarsmen found time to take a spin over the Speedway course.

Davy Roach, the Lone Star's coach, has thirty men in training for the different crews. Eight of his promising men who will likely row in the intermediate class were out on the river yesterday in a barge.

The Harlem's junior eight, under Clarence Mase, gave the course another tryout yesterday, while a crew of octuple scullers and Fred Fuessel in a single scull left the Metropolitan's boathouse in the afternoon.

The Harlem Regatta Committee will hold its weekly meeting to-night at the Harlem Casino to prepare as much as possible the matter for the Decoration Day regatta.

BATTING RALLY WINS FOR YANKEES

Jersey City Leads New York Americans in First Seven Innings of Game.

HUGHES IN PITCHING FORM

Giants, with Colt Battery, Score Easy Victory Over Newark—Results of Big League Contests.

The Yankees defeated the Jersey City team of the Eastern League at the St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, yesterday, by a score of 6 to 1. Up to the eighth inning the Skeeters had the big leaguers 1 to 0, but in that round there was an explosion, and when the force of the shock had died away Griffith's men had chased four runs across the plate. With two out and Hemphill on third, Chase was sent to bat for Hughes, and the Californian smashed for three bases. Niles hit to Lew Wiltse, the Jersey City pitcher, who fumbled, and Chase scored. Keeler laced out a triple, scoring Niles, and a single by Stahl sent Keeler home.

In the ninth New York picked up two more runs on an error by Gastmeyer, Ball's three-bagger, and Griffith's single. Hughes pitched well for New York. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	H	PO	A	E
Clement, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Bean, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Dogroff, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Hanf'd, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
Merritt, 1b.	0	0	18	0	1
Gastm'r, 2b.	0	1	1	5	2
Gleason, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
Vand'g't, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Wiltse, p.	0	1	0	4	1
Total.	1	4	27	16	4

NEW YORK.	R	H	PO	A	E
Niles, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Stahl, lf.	0	3	2	0	0
Elb'f'd, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Mor'ty, 1b.	0	0	11	2	0
Hemp'll, cf.	2	0	1	0	0
Ball, 3b.	1	1	1	4	0
Sweeney, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	3	3	0
Griffith, p.	0	1	0	0	0
*Chase	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	6	7	27	14	0

*Batted for Hughes in the eighth inning.

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	—6

Home run—Degroff. Three-base hits—Chase, Keeler, Ball. First base by errors—New York, 4. Left on bases, New York, 4; Jersey City, 2. First base on balls—Off Wiltse, 2. Struck out—By Wiltse, 2; by Hughes, 6. Double play—Gleason and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Merity. Time of game—Two hours.

FIELD DAY FOR GIANTS.

With Colt Battery New York Nationals Defeat Newark, 8 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, April 19.—The Giants had to tackle nine men and the umpire in the game here to-day, but they were equal to the task. This in the face of the fact that they were short the services of Tenney and Seymour and worked a colt battery, or rather two. It was a case of the locals being unable to do anything with the Giants' twirlers, with the exception of the first and third innings. In the former they got their lone tally, and they would have got a couple more in the third had not Shannon done a circus act in pulling down Sharpe's drive as it was going into the crowd in left field. Shannon threw a somersault over the rope in making the play. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8—	9	1
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	1

Batteries—Beecher and Needham; Maarkey and Snodgrass; Frill, Wilhelm, and Stanage. Umpire—Mr. McTague.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Wins Loosely Played Game from St. Louis—Pittsburg Loses.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

Where They Play To-day.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	4	1	.800	Phila'phia	2	2	.500
New York	3	1	.750	Boston	1	3	.250
Pittsburg	3	1	.750	Cincinnati	1	3	.250
Brooklyn	2	2	.500	St. Louis	1	4	.200

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.—Chicago took to-day's game from St. Louis, 4 to 3. It was a loosely played contest. Up to the seventh inning St. Louis had a lead of one run, but some bad fielding and a hit gave the visitors two runs and the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	H	PO	A	E
Charles, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1
Barry, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Deiel't'y, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Murray, cf.	0	3	3	1	0
Kon'chy, 1b.	0	0	13	0	1
Byrne, ss.	0	0	2	8	2
Host'ter, c.	1	3	2	1	1
Gilbert, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
McGlynn, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total.	3	9	27	17	7

CHICAGO.	R	H	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Sh'kard, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Schulte, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Chance, 1b.	1	2	9	1	0
Steinf'd, 3b.	1	1	2	0	0
Evers, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1
Tinker, ss.	0	0	2	6	0
Kling, c.	0	2	8	1	0
Overall, p.	0	0	1	4	1
Total.	4	9	27	13	2

St. Louis	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Schulte, Chance, Gilbert. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Evers, (2,) Charles, Konetchy, Gilbert, McGlynn. Stolen bases—Murray, Hostetter, Evers. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 12. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 1; off McGlynn, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Overall, 1; by McGlynn, 1. Struck out—By Overall, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Wagner Plays with Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Errors gave Pittsburg an early start in to-day's game. Later in the contest Cincinnati bunched hits on Camnitz and won. Wagner appeared with the visitors and won applause. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	H	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
Lobert, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Mitchell, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0
McLean, c.	1	2	7	0	1
Mowrey, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1
Paskert, cf.	0	2	2	1	0
Hulswit, ss.	1	2	2	0	1
Ewing, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total.	4	9	27	9	3

PITTSBURG.	R	H	PO	A	E
Moeller, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Leach, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0
Clarke, lf.	0	1	3	1	0
Wilson, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	2	1	0	4	0
Abbat'o, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Swacina, 1b.	0	3	8	1	0
Gibson, c.	0	0	5	0	0
*Becker	0	0	0	0	0
Camnitz, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	3	7	24	12	0

*Batted for Gibson in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	..	—4
Pittsburg	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Paskert, Ewing. Three-base hit—Leach. Sacrifice hits—Lobert, Abbattichio, Ewing. Stolen bases—Huggins, Clarke. Double plays—Paskert and Ganzel; Clarke, Gibson, and Wagner; Abbattichio and Swacina. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 1; off Camnitz, 6. Struck out—By Ewing, 5; by Camnitz, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rigler.

Harvard Nine Reaches Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 19.—The Harvard baseball squad, under Coach Pieper, arrived in Annapolis this afternoon, and are quartered at Carvel Hall with the oarsmen of the same institution. The lacrosse team will reach Annapolis early in the week. During the week the baseball squad will use the Naval Academy field for practice, and will play the Academy nine on Tuesday and Thursday. On Wednesday the boat race will take place, and on Thursday there will be the lacrosse game.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Indianapolis, 1.
At Toledo—Toledo, 6; St. Paul, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Kansas City, 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 6; Minneapolis, 1.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—Mobile, 6; New Orleans, 5.
At Memphis—Little Rock, 2; Memphis, 1.

Scores of Other Games.

At Providence—Boston, (American,) 6; Providence, (Eastern,) 2.
At Columbus—Columbus, 8; Minneapolis, 1.

THE TURF.

Queens County Jockey Club

AQUEDUCT, L. I.

TO-DAY { The OZONE STAKES and 2 Mile Steeplechase

and four other races, beginning at 2:30 P. M.

Trains leave E. 34th St., 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:30, 1:40, 2 P. M. From Flatbush Ave., 11:04 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:05, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15 P. M.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Outbatted St. Louis, but Could Not Score a Run.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Result of Yesterday's Game.

St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 0.

Where They Play To-day.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston, (two games.)
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
St. Louis	4	1	.800	Boston	2	2	.500
New York	3	1	.750	Cleveland	1	2	.333
Chicago	3	2	.600	Detroit	1	2	.333
Phila'phia	2	2	.500	Washington	1	3	.250

CHICAGO, April 19.—Chicago outhit St. Louis to-day, but could not score. The visitors tallied four times, mainly because of bases on balls and errors. Parent and T. Jones were hurt during the game, but resumed play. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	H	PO	A	E
Hahn, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
F. Jones, cf.	0	0	3	0	1
D'gh't'y, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Parent, ss.	0	1	1	5	0
Atz, 2b.	0	1	4	1	1
Don'hue, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1
T'n'hill, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Sullivan, c.	0	1	5	2	0
White, p.	0	1	0	2	1
*Davis	0	0	0	0	0
†Anderson	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	5	27	13	4

ST. LOUIS.	R	H	PO	A	E
Hoffm'n, rf.	0	0	4	0	0
C. Jones, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Stone, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Will'ms, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Ferris, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1
T. Jones, 1b.	1	0	15	0	0
Spencer, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Howell, p.	0	1	0	7	0
Total.	4	4	27	15	1

*Batted for Tannehill in ninth inning.
†Batted for Sullivan in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
St. Louis	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 7. Two-base hit—Spencer. Sacrifice hits—Spencer, Wallace. Stolen base—Dougherty. Double play—Spencer and Wallace. Struck out—By White, 5; by Howell, 3. Base on balls—Off White, 4; off Howell, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Egan.

RE ROLLE AT PRACTICE.

French Amateur Billiardist Pays Short Visit to Liederkranz Club.

Lucien Re Rolle, the French amateur billiardist, who will compete in the international tournament which will begin Tuesday, April 28, visited the Liederkranz Club yesterday. He entered while J. Ferdinand Poggenburg was practicing. Re Rolle tried the table and the balls. He pronounced them perfect, but was surprised at the weight of cue which the American was using. His own are a trifle under nineteen ounces, while the one which the American uses is full twenty-two.

Re Rolle said that just before leaving Paris he had competed in the Grande European championship, in which he finished second to Mortier. It is the first time he has missed winning in five years. During the tournament Re Rolle scored the high run of 175, while the best single average of a fraction above 25 went to Mortier in the deciding game.

The French expert declared that the French Amateur Federation made the change from 14.2 to 18.2 balk line three years ago following the visit of Wilson P. Foss to Paris. The object was to place the game on the same footing as the professional for the object of exact comparison of the amateur and his performance with the professional.

Features for Durland's Horse Show.

The seventeenth annual horse show at Durland's Academy will begin to-morrow night and continue until Thursday evening. There will be several features. Classes have been arranged for trotters under saddle and chargers to be shown by military men. Another special feature is a water jump, which will be in the centre of the ring, 7 feet wide and 18 feet long, making a beautiful display in the way of decoration, as it will be a veritable bank of flowers and plants.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH TIDE FROM APRIL 20 TO 25.

New Lon.		S. Hook.		Gov. Isl'd.		Will. Pt.	
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
6:18	5:56	4:00	3:57	4:32	4:21	1:10	1:35
12:15	12:42	4:52	4:50	5:25	5:15	2:00	2:28
1:15	1:50	5:51	5:53	6:25	6:23	2:51	3:22
2:18	3:05	12:25	1:10	12:35	1:15	3:48	4:26
3:25	4:16	1:35	2:28	1:50	2:46	4:53	5:35
4:35	5:18	2:46	3:36	3:07	4:02	12:02	12:42

Fluke have made their reappearance, although the latter part of May or early in June is the usual time for the running of the fish. In their efforts to secure a mess of flounders yesterday in Coney Island Creek at the Harvay Avenue Bridge, two of South Brooklyn's best-known fishermen, Henry Weaver and David Lewis, caught four fluke of good size and substance. In addition to the flukes they landed sixteen flounders between them—not very large, but worth taking home.

Off the Captain's Pier at Bath Beach on Saturday night lobsters appeared to be unusually active. Jerry Stevenson pulled up eight, one weighing two pounds and a half, while Edward Billings of Sea Gate caught six, averaging a pound and a half.

Anglers are anxiously awaiting the arrival of striped bass, which usually occurs in May. Old bass fishermen think they will be here pretty early this year, as the Hudson River casting is good along shore from 125th Street all the way to the Croton and even beyond. Surf fishing along the New Jersey Coast from Sandy Hook to Atlantic City is best in June and July. The best place to cast on Staten Island is from New Dorp up to the Narrows.

At Pelham Bridge yesterday six members of the Wyoming Fishing Club of the Bronx had rare sport with flounders. Pelham Bay has been fairly filled with these fish for the past month or so, but they have not been caught with such freedom as was shown yesterday. Capt. Dick Hyland of the Wyomings made the banner catch of the day, landing thirteen of the choicest brand of flounders. Next in turn came Davy Johnson, with eight, and Billy Hemmings, with six.

Jamaica Bay had its full quota of fishermen yesterday. From early in the morning until late in the afternoon the famous points from Canarsie and Bergen Beach along the western part of the bay and the stations on the trestle in the eastern part were thoroughly fished. At Canarsie and Bergen Beach flounders were in abundance, with a little sprinkling of fluke. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning Purser Hames of the Wyandotte Fishing Association of the east side caught ten flounders and two fluke, and not very far away "Is" Tomlinson reported that he had bagged eight flounders, one weighing two pounds and a half. Where the largest flounders were caught, however, was probably at Goose Creek, near the trestle. Always a popular place with salt-water fishermen, the creek yesterday srew into additional favor. Anglers were not very far apart, and all reported that they had had a successful day's sport. Peter Daniels of Brooklyn hooked ten, Charles Smith eight, Terrence McAvoy eight, Sam Snyder six, and Ned Turpin five. Quite a number of eels were also captured. "Rocks" Dayton getting three big ones.

Codfish are still clamoring for the bait in Gravesend Bay. Along the Bath Beach and Bensonhurst shores yesterday quite a number were caught, and fishermen predict they will be running for some time.

The Shrewsbury River, in the vicinity of Highland Beach, has been visited by quite a number of New York fishermen, who have gathered in some nice catches of flounders. According to veterans along the famous oyster stream, there promises to be an extraordinary run of fish in the Shrewsbury the coming Summer.

Codfish are becoming scarce in Gravesend Bay, and catches of any moment are few and far between. In a three hours' tussle at Bath Beach on Tuesday Capt. Jake Morton caught two, the best one weighing four pounds.

LORILLARD LOSES TO CHAMPION GOULD

World's Title Holder Wins Tuxedo Gold Racquet for Court Tennis, 3—0.

WINNER WAS INVINCIBLE

Vanquisher of Miles Plays Brilliantly and Overwhelms Opponent by Score of 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., April 19.—Jay Gould, Georgian Court, Lakewood, amateur champion court tennis player of the world, easily defeated Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Court to-day in the final round for the Gold Racquet for court tennis by three straight sets—6—0, 6—1, 6—0. Although Lorillard played a plucky game, he was outclassed. Gould seemed to be at his best, using his railroad service to advantage. To-day's victory makes the third straight for Gould, and he thus wins the Gold Racquet outright. Charles E. Sands also won a gold racquet outright presented by T. Suffern Tailer of the Tuxedo Tennis Club three years ago.

When the two players entered the court there was a fashionable gathering on hand. The gallery and dedans were filled to overflowing, many of the prominent amateur court tennis players from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston being present.

The match was too one-sided to be interesting. Gould was invincible, scoring eighteen games to one. He was at the top of his game, and used his famous railroad service to advantage, while his shots for the winning openings were accurate and well timed. His floor work was very effective, and his play from the backhand court was well timed.

Gould has promised to give a trophy of equal value for next year's competition. Now that Jay Gould is without doubt in a class by himself in this country, in order to make the gold racquet championship interesting the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club will put up a special cup next year to the winner of all comers, which event will probably be well patronized and attract attention. On account of the National championship at New York last week and the return of Eustace H. Miles to England, it detracted much interest from this event, which accounts for the small entry. However, the real match was yesterday between Kingdon Gould and Pierre Lorillard. The score:

FIRST SET.

Gould	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Lorillard	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

SECOND SET.

BORAH MADE A MOB GIVE UP NEGROES

Senator Who Will Answer Foraker Has a Record of Defense of Colored Men.

USED TRAIN FOR A BLUFF

Convinced Would-Be Lynchers That He Had Many Men with Him When He Had Two.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—It is a man with a record as a friend of the negroes who will reply to Senator Foraker in the Brownsville controversy to-morrow. Senator Borah, who will make his first speech in the Senate, will present some original views of the shooting up of the Texas town.

It has been intimated several times since Senator Borah gave notice of his intention to speak that he was chosen to champion the Administration because there are few negro voters in Idaho. But it develops that he has been a friend of negroes at no small personal risk. He once confronted a mob and rescued two negroes who were about to be lynched.

In the Summer of 1905 the baseball team of Boisé, Senator Borah's home, went over to Nampa, about twenty-five miles away, to play. They took as a mascot "Jim" Quarles, a negro, a happy-go-lucky chap who was far from vicious. The game was a hot one, and at its close there were some lively arguments. The Boisé crowd took its special train back home, but on the way to the station Quarles had a row with a Nampa negro. A special policeman interfered, and Quarles shot him, inflicting a severe wound in the body. The negroes were locked up.

Senator Borah was told by telephone of the shooting and the arrest of Quarles. He called up a friend in Nampa, and was told that there had been threats to lynch Quarles, but that the excitement was dying down. About 11:15 that night Senator Borah was awakened by the telephone, and his Nampa friend told him the whole town was surging around the jail. It was apparently certain that Quarles would be lynched within a few minutes.

Senator Borah telephoned at once for a special train to run to Nampa, assuming full responsibility with the conductor and engineer with their superiors. Hopping into his clothes between calls he got the Boisé jail and asked "Shad" Hodgin and "Ras" Beemer, two of the stanchest and most fearless of the deputies, to go to Nampa with him. He called up the Governor, and said he wanted authority to act, and got it, although he then held no office.

All this took only about twenty-five minutes, and by that time the special train was ready. It consisted of an engine and two cars. It ran to Nampa at top speed, with only five men aboard. They took the two cars just for show, and had the curtains drawn close at the windows so that no one could see from outside who or how few they were.

In less than an hour from the time Borah had been awakened the train was in the middle of the mob before the Nampa jail. Borah jumped off the car, and, climbing on top of a box, tried to speak. He was promptly howled down. Then he went straight up to the jail with Hodgin and Beemer.

The mob had already smashed in the outer and inner doors, and was blocked only by the steel bars. Men were working at them with picks, trying to dislodge the heavy stones in which the bars were set. Inside the two negroes were praying.

Borah forced his way to the jail door, closely followed by Beemer and Hodgin. They had their guns out. The leader of the mob turned savagely on Borah, and there was a moment when it looked as if there would be a fight. But Beemer pulled the mob leader back, and in the momentary hush Borah got a chance to speak.

"You men," he shouted, "want to understand that we are not going to permit you to bring disgrace upon our State in this manner. We are here to take these negroes to a place of safety, and prevent lynch law. We are going to do it peaceably if we can, but by force if we have to. We have men enough in that train to see that we get them. Now fall back and clear the way."

The mob was cowed and obeyed. Hodgin found the Nampa Sheriff and got the key to the steel door. The two negroes, with Hodgin on one side and Beemer on the other, were hustled after Borah to the train, which sped back to Boisé. There the negroes were put in jail and kept until the excitement at Nampa was permanently quieted. Then they were taken back and duly tried.

When Nampa heard that Borah had played a supreme bluff the town was furious. Borah was accused of insulting the whole place, and all sorts of threats were made against him. But when it was learned that it was all his work, and that he had paid for the special train out of his own pocket the Nampa people forgave him.

MONTCLAIR OUT FOR ART.

Citizens to Make the City Beautiful—Want New Government, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 19.—The Montclair Civic Association, which has a membership of over 500 men and women, plans to make Montclair an ideally managed town. In accordance with a resolution passed at its annual dinner on Friday night the Board of Directors of the association has announced that it has appointed a Civic Art Commission to promote in all practical ways the beautifying of Montclair and to influence a just appreciation of the value of art in daily life. A committee to consider a new plan of Government for Montclair was also appointed.

The Transportation Committee reported that the Lackawanna Railroad Company had promised a new railroad station for Montclair. It also announced that in the near future there would be a change in the road's schedule. The abolition of the turn table at the Montclair terminal, the double-tracking of the line between here and Bloomfield, and other improvements are also promised.

Arrival of Buyers

Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss F. Hancock, millinery; 821 Broadway; Hotel Seville.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Grossman, domestics; Hotel Cadillac.
Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Chapman, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Furneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Hoefle, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Knickerbocker Hindman Clothing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. F. Hadley, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell Company, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
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Smoot, Coffer & McCalley, Washington, D. C.; J. H. McCalley, notions, laces, gloves, and hosiery; Herald Square Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Booth, gloves and ribbons; Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street; Hotel Seville.
Archibald-Cleaver Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. N. Cleaver, piece goods; Hotel Wellington.
Brown Brothers, Troy, N. Y.; S. J. Brown, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Forman, S., Waterbury, Conn.; cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. M. Wright, dry goods; William Carothers, prints, dress goods, and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Adam, H. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. B. Dickinson, cloaks and shawls; 214 Church Street; Hoffman House.
McCreery Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss K. Shields, corsets; Miss E. Molodey, ladies' wear; 214 Church Street.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss S. Sachs, millinery; Miss A. L. Moore, millinery; 70 Greene Street.
Berkshire Manufacturing Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; G. W. Pease, piece goods; Hotel Grand.
High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Chiles, dress goods, silks, and trimmings; 200 Broadway; Hotel Grand.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss T. Daley, millinery; The Breslin.
American Canvas Goods Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. T. Sweeney, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schoen, Edward B., Milwaukee, Wis.; cloaks and suits; 65 Fletcher Street.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; C. H. Clark, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Broztell.
Shilliko, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. L. Manlove, cloaks and suits; 346 Broadway; Hotel York.
Caron, Julie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Karel, jewelry; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.
Bronner, H., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; H. J. Bronner, clothing; Hotel Wellington.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. P. Mangin, shoes; Prince George Hotel.
Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; R. Spear, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.
Donovan & Winch, Boston, Mass.; J. J. Donovan, millinery; Prince George Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Goldenberg, dry goods; L. Feldman, Jr., dry goods; Prince George Hotel.
Spitz & Schoenberg Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. W. Spitz, waists; Prince George Hotel.
Schmidt, Auerbach & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. Schmidt, velvets; Hotel Cumberland.

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Guide for Buyers

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ADV. ELECTROTYPES AND CUTS.
Freud Engraving Co., 102 Fulton St.
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The Antique Lamp Mfg. Co., 33 W. 125th St.
APRONS.
Kursheedt Apron Co., 605 B'way. Rompers.
ART LINENS, EMBROIDERY MATERIAL, NOVELTIES.
Bentley, Chas. E., Co., 583 Broadway.
AWNINGS, TENTS, AND FLAGS.
M. Magee & Son, 147 Fulton St.
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Chas. Zinn & Co., 130 Grand St.
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Edman Bros., 105 Franklin St. Est. 1889. Also Wash Suits and Knee Pants.
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Boston Hygienic Corset Co., 1 West 34th St.
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J. Goldberg, 27 West 24th St.
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Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way.
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Atlantic Waist Co., 64-66 East 11th St.
SUITS, SKIRTS, & COVERT J'KETS.
Cohen & Pollack, 25 Wav'ly Pl. Suits $6.50 upto $18
WATER-PROOF TARPAULINS.
John Sullivan & Son, 356 Hudson St.

AUCTION SALES.

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Their Entire Magnificent Collection of
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INSTRUCTION.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSAL FOR DRY GOODS.—Office of Assistant Purchasing Agent, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State Street, New York, April 17th, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2:00 P. M. April 29th, 1908, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and full information may be obtained at this office. F. C. Nordsiek, Assistant Purchasing Agent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEAIRD, GEORGE T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated November 30th, 1907, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEAIRD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of George Haas, No. 119 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1908.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1907. JAMES NASH WEBB, Temporary Administrator. GEORGE HAAS, Attorney for Temp. Adm., 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

HILDRETH, AMELIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA HILDRETH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of I. Newton Williams, No. 25 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1908. ANDREW DOUGHERTY, ROBERT H. WYLIE, Executors. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executors, No. 25 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BARNES, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William H. Barnes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John A. Hardiman, Esq., No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next. Dated New York, this 9th day of March, 1908. MARGARET F. BARNES, Administratrix. WILLIAM H. BARNES, JR., Administrator. JOHN A. HARDIMAN, Attorney for Administratrix.
HOWARD A. SPERRY, Attorney for Administrator.

TOOP, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. TOOP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rollin M. Morgan, No. 38 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1908, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1908. WILLIAM H. TOOP, Executor. ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Attorney for Executor, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WOOLSEY, THEODORUS BAILEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated November 7, 1907, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORUS BAILEY WOOLSEY, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 82 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.
Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1907.
LOUISA B. WOOLSEY,
WOOLSEY CARMALT,
GEORGE DE WITT WILLIAMSON,
Executors.

DE NOBRIGA, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS DE NOBRIGA, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 838 Elton Avenue, Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.
Dated New York, the 27th day of March, 1908.
AUGUSTA J. L. TITUS, Administratrix.
DANIEL UNDERHILL, Attorney for Administratrix, 20 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CELLA, GEROLAMO.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEROLAMO CELLA, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the offices of Campora & Thiery, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.
Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1908.
VICTORIA M. CAVAGNARO,
ANNA MARIA PISARRA,
Executrices.
CAMPORA & THIERY, Attorneys for Executrices, 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BARHYDT, DAVID PARISH.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID PARISH BARHYDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at its place of transacting business, at No. 514 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th, 1908. FIFTH AVENUE TRUST COMPANY, Executor. RUSHMORE, BISBEE, ROGERS & STERN, Attorneys for Executor, office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FOWLER, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. FOWLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October next.
Dated New York, April 6th, 1908.
MYRA H. FOWLER,
CARL H. FOWLER,
Executrix and Executor of CHARLES H. FOWLER, Deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.

(Fourth Avenue and Ashland Place—Fulton Street to Sackett Street.)

The City of New York, acting by the Public Service Commission for the First District, by this advertisement invites proposals to construct that part of the proposed Fourth Avenue Subway in the Borough of Brooklyn which begins at a point under Ashland Place about forty (40) feet south of the south line of Fulton Street and runs through and under Ashland Place and private property on the West side of Ashland Place, under the present Subway structure in Flatbush Avenue, and along and under Fourth Avenue and private property on the Easterly side thereof to Pacific Street; thence continuing Southerly along and under Fourth Avenue to a point about sixty (60) feet North of the North line of Sackett Street.

The general plan of construction calls for a four-track sub-surface Railroad, but the contractor will not be required under the contract proposed to provide or lay tracks, ties or ballast. A station on Fourth Avenue between Pacific Street and Dean Street, will be constructed; and suitable cross-overs, turn-outs and sidings are also to be provided, all as indicated on the detailed plans of construction. The tunnels are to have a height of not less than thirteen (13) feet in the clear, and a maximum width of fifteen (15) feet for each track, except at curves, etc., where the width may be increased. The roof of the tunnels is generally to be as near the surface of the street as street conditions and grades will permit. The roof and sides of the tunnels will be of iron or steel and masonry. Entrances to the stations are intended to be placed within private property, rights in which will be acquired for the purpose, or on the streets, or on the sidewalks adjacent to private property, as indicated on the plans.

The manner of construction shall be by excavation under cover, unless otherwise provided in the contract or permitted by the Commission.

In the detailed plans for construction, provisions for pipe galleries along the line of the railroad are included. Bids for the construction of the railroad must be accompanied by a separate bid for the construction of the pipe galleries above referred to, as it is essential for the City to separate the cost of the railroad from the cost of the pipe galleries. The Commission reserves the right to accept a bid for construction of the railroad and at the same time to reject such accompanying bid for pipe galleries.

Bidders must visit the location of the railroad and station to be built under this contract and note the present conditions along the line of the proposed railroad.

A fuller description of the work to be done is set forth, and other requirements, provisions, details and specifications are stated in the printed form of contract now on file in the office of the Commission, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and in the detailed drawings therein referred to, on which office copies of the contract and of the form of bond and contractor's proposal may be had on application. The contract drawings may be inspected at the same office. The printed form of contract and the detailed drawings are to be deemed a part of this Invitation.

Partial payments to the contractor will be made monthly as the work proceeds, as provided in the form of contract.

The work of construction (including pipe galleries) is to be completed as soon as practicable, and within twenty-four months from the date of the delivery of the contract.

Sealed bids or proposals will be received at the said office of the Commission, at No. 154 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, until Friday, the 8th day of May, 1908, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time or at a later date to be fixed by the Commission the proposals will be publicly opened.

Proposals must be in the form prescribed by the Commission, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Commission.

The proposal must contain a statement, in the form prescribed, of the quantities and unit values upon which the bid is based. Such statement shall be merely for the information of the Commission to enable it to determine upon what basis the proposal is made and for no other purpose whatsoever, and the Commission shall not be bound in any way to make payments or value work done, upon the basis of such quantities and unit values contained in such statement.

No proposal will be allowed to be withdrawn for any reason whatever after it shall have been deposited with the Commission.

The award of the contract or contracts (if awarded) will be made by the Commission within twenty days after the opening of the proposals. The bidder whose proposal shall be accepted shall in person or by duly authorized representative attend at the said office of the Commission within ten days after the delivery of a notice by the Commission that his proposal is accepted and that the contract is approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; and such bidder shall then deliver a contract in the form referred to, duly executed and with its execution duly proved.

At the time of the delivery of the contract, the contractor will be required to furnish security to the City by giving a bond in the penalty of two hundred thousand dollars. At the option of the successful bidder, cash or approved securities may be deposited instead of giving a bond. If securities are deposited in place of a bond under this contract, they must be of the character of securities in which Savings Banks may invest their funds and must be approved by the Commission. The Contractor's bond must be in the form annexed to the form of contract.

In addition and as further security to the City, ten per cent. of each amount certified from time to time to be due to the contractor will be retained until the work is fully completed.

Bidders whose proposals are otherwise satisfactory to the Commission may, in case the sureties or securities named by them are not approved by the Commission, substitute in their proposals the names of new sureties or a different schedule of securities approved by the Commission; but such substitution must be made within five days after notice of disapproval by the Commission, unless this period is extended by the Commission.

In case of failure or neglect to execute and deliver the contract or to make the required deposit or to execute and deliver the required bond, such bidder will, at the option of the Commission, be deemed either to have made the contract or to have abandoned the contract. In the latter case the Commission will give notice thereof to the defaulting bidder. And the Commission may thereupon proceed to make another contract with such, if any, of the original bidders as, in the opinion of the Commission, it will be to the best interest of the City to contract with, or may by new advertisement invite further proposals. The defaulting bidder shall thereupon be liable to the City for all loss and damage by it sustained, including the excess, if any, of the amount it shall pay any other contractor over the amount of the bid of such defaulting bidder.

Every proposal must, when submitted, be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "PROPOSAL FOR CONSTRUCTING RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD—(FOURTH AVENUE, TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET TO FORTY-THIRD STREET)" and must be delivered to the Commission or to its Secretary; and in the presence of the person offering the proposal, if will be deposited in a sealed box in which all proposals will be deposited. No proposal will be received or deposited unless accompanied by a certified check drawn upon a National or State bank or Trust Company within The City of New York and satisfactory to the Commission, payable to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, for the sum of five hundred dollars.

If the Commission shall give notice to any bidder that his or its proposal is accepted and that the contract is approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and if the bidder shall fail within ten days thereafter or within such further period, if any, as may be prescribed by the Commission, to execute and deliver the contract and to execute and deliver the bond with sureties, or make a deposit in cash or securities, then this Invitation to Contractors and proposal accepted as aforesaid shall be a contract binding the bidder to pay to the City the damages by it sustained by reason of such failure; and in such case the bidder shall, by the terms of the proposal, absolutely assign to the City the ownership of the check accompanying his or its proposal as a payment on account of such damages.

All such deposits made by bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted by the Commission will be returned to the person or persons making the same within five days after the contract shall be executed and delivered. The deposit of the successful bidder will be returned when the contract is executed and its provisions as to security are complied with.

New York, April 1st, 1908.
THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.
By WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Chairman.
TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary.
(For Invitations to Contractors for the construction of other sections of the Fourth Avenue Subway apply to the Commission or see the City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed estimates will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon Thursday, May 7, 1908, for building new ferry house at the Manhattan terminal of the Staten Island Ferry. (1099.)
Sealed estimates will also be received at the same place for supplying materials under contract until 12 o'clock noon on the dates specified below in each case:
Oils, &c., (1119.) April 30, 1908.
Ice, (1120.) April 30, 1908.
Piles, (1123.) May 1, 1908.
For particulars see City Record.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed estimates for repairing ferryboats and other floating ferry property (Contract 1,112) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, April 28, 1908. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed estimates for furnishing Cement and Rip-rap Stone (Contract 1,135) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks, at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, April 27, 1908. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed estimates for furnishing Broken Stone (Contract 1,116) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, April 23, 1908. (For particulars see City Record.)

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 20, 1908.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 11, 1908, for furnishing and installing Electric and Combination Gas and Electric Light Fixtures for Officers' Quarters, as per drawings and specifications in this office. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Forms for proposals furnished on application. Address Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS.

(Fourth Avenue from Twenty-seventh Street to Forty-third Street.)

The City of New York, acting by the Public Service Commission for the First District by this advertisement invites proposals to construct that part of the proposed Fourth Avenue subway in the Borough of Brooklyn between points on Fourth Avenue 15 feet south of the south line of Twenty-seventh Street and 150 feet south of the south line of Forty-second Street.

The general plan of construction calls for a four-track sub-surface Railroad, but the Contractor will not be required under the contract proposed to provide or lay tracks, ties or ballast. A station at Thirty-sixth Street will be constructed; and suitable cross-overs, turnouts and sidings are also to be provided, all as indicated on the detailed plans of construction. The tunnels are to have a height of not less than thirteen (13) feet in the clear, and a maximum width of fifteen (15) feet for each track, except at curves, etc., where the width may be increased. The roof of the tunnels is generally to be as near the surface of the street as street conditions and grades will permit. The roof and sides of the tunnels will be of iron or steel and masonry. Entrances to the station are intended to be placed within private property, rights in which will be acquired for the purpose, or on the streets or on the sidewalks adjacent to private property, as indicated on the plans.

The manner of construction shall be by excavation in open trench, unless otherwise provided in the contract or directed by the Commission.

In the detailed plans for construction, provisions for pipe galleries along the line of the railroad are included. Bids for the construction of the railroad must be accompanied by a separate bid for the construction of the pipe galleries above referred to, as it is essential for the City to separate the cost of the railroad from the cost of the pipe galleries. The Commission reserves the right to accept a bid for construction of the railroad and at the same time to reject such accompanying bid for pipe galleries.

Bidders must visit the location of the railroad and stations to be built under this contract and note the present conditions along the line of the proposed railroad.

A fuller description of the work to be done is set forth, and other requirements, provisions, details and specifications are stated in the printed form of contract now on file in the office of the Commission, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and in the detailed drawings therein referred to, on which office copies of the contract and of the form of bond and contractor's proposal may be had on application. The contract drawings may be inspected at the same office. The printed form of contract and the detailed drawings are to be deemed a part of this Invitation.

Partial payments to the contractor will be made monthly as the work proceeds, as provided in the form of contract.

The work of construction (including pipe galleries) is to be completed as soon as practicable, and within twenty-four months from the date of delivery of the contract.

Sealed bids or proposals will be received at the said office of the Commission, at No. 154 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, until Friday, the 8th day of May, 1908, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time or at a later date to be fixed by the Commission the proposals will be publicly opened.

Proposals must be in the form prescribed by the Commission, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Commission.

The proposal must contain a statement, in the form prescribed, of the quantities and unit values upon which the bid is based. Such statement shall be merely for the information of the Commission, to enable it to determine upon what basis the proposal is made and for no other purpose whatsoever, and the Commission shall not be bound in any way to make payments or value work done, upon the basis of such quantities and unit values contained in such statement.

No proposal will be allowed to be withdrawn for any reason whatever after it shall have been deposited with the Commission.

The award of the contract or contracts (if awarded) will be made by the Commission within twenty days after the opening of the proposals. The bidder whose proposal shall be accepted shall in person or by duly authorized representative attend at the said office of the Commission within ten days after the delivery of a notice by the Commission that his proposal is accepted and that the contract is approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; and such bidder shall then deliver a contract in the form referred to, duly executed and with its execution duly proved.

At the time of the delivery of the contract, the contractor will be required to furnish security to the City by giving a bond in the penalty of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. At the option of the successful bidder cash or approved securities may be deposited instead of giving a bond. If securities are deposited in place of a bond under this contract they must be of the character of securities in which Savings Banks may invest their funds and must be approved by the Commission. The Contractor's bond must be in the form annexed to the form of contract.

In addition and as further security to the City, ten per cent. of each amount certified from time to time to be due to the contractor will be retained until the work is fully completed.

Bidders whose proposals are otherwise satisfactory to the Commission may, in case the sureties or securities named by them are not approved by the Commission, substitute in their proposals the names of new sureties or a different schedule of securities approved by the Commission, but such substitution must be made within five days after notice of disapproval by the Commission, unless this period is extended by the Commission.

In case of failure or neglect to execute and deliver the contract or to make the required deposit or to execute and deliver the required bond, such bidder will, at the option of the Commission, be deemed either to have made the contract or to have abandoned the contract. In the latter case the Commission will give notice thereof to the defaulting bidder. And the Commission may thereupon proceed to make another contract with such, if any, of the original bidders as, in the opinion of the Commission, it will be to the best interest of the City to contract with, or may by new advertisement invite further proposals. The defaulting bidder shall thereupon be liable to the City for all loss and damage by it sustained, including the excess, if any, of the amount it shall pay any other contractor over the amount of the bid of such defaulting bidder.

Every proposal must, when submitted, be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "PROPOSAL FOR CONSTRUCTING RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD—FOURTH AVENUE AND ASHLAND PLACE FROM FULTON STREET TO SACKETT STREET," and must be delivered to the Commission or to its Secretary; and in the presence of the person offering the proposal if will be deposited in a sealed box in which all proposals will be deposited. No proposal will be received or deposited unless accompanied by a certified check drawn upon a National or State Bank or Trust Company within The City of New York and satisfactory to the Commission, payable to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

If the Commission shall give notice to any bidder that his or its proposal is accepted and that the contract is approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and if the bidder shall fail within ten days thereafter or within such further period, if any, as may be prescribed by the Commission, to execute and deliver the contract and to execute and deliver the bond with sureties, or make a deposit in cash or securities, then this Invitation to Contractors and proposal accepted as aforesaid shall be a contract binding the bidder to pay to the City the damages by it sustained by reason of such failure; and in such case the bidder shall, by the terms of the proposal, absolutely assign to the City the ownership of the check accompanying his or its proposal as a payment on

5% Bonds

First mortgage 5% Gold bonds; an underlying bond of a prosperous dividend paying Corporation in a large Eastern city, which is controlled by the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia.

Listed on the N. Y Stock Exchange.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds subject to sale or change in price, at 95 and interest yielding about 5.30 per cent.

FULL PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION

Redmond & Co.

507 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

33 Pine Street, New York

Discrimination

We find that there is an abundance of money for investment, but that there is a strong tendency upon the part of persons having such funds to exercise very great caution in their selection. This latter feature cannot be regarded as other than an ideal condition by those firms whose investment offerings comprise securities issued against properties which will bear the closest scrutiny from every standpoint. Such discrimination must also prove to be of the greatest benefit to the individual investor, who not only safeguards his money by employing it in sound investments but, moreover, becomes a contributor to the restoration of normal conditions in the general business world.

Our Bond Circular No. 119 describes a group of carefully selected bonds suitable for the most discriminating buyers.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Bankers

William and Pine Sts., New York

CONVERTIBLE BOND

We have prepared a circular describing a long term convertible bond, which at present price yields about 5¾%, is selling about 14 points under the average price during the last four years, and is actively dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange.

Write for Circular No. B-13.

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.,

37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

4% CITY BONDS

BALTIMORE, MD.
PORTLAND, ME.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

LIST OF BONDS YIELDING

4% to 5½%

UPON REQUEST.

ADAMS & COMPANY

40 Wall Street, N. Y.

13 Congress St., Boston

Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds for Safe Investment of Private Funds. Denominations $500, $1,000, $5,000.

Offerings on request.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS

49 Wall St., New York

Philadelphia. Chicago. San Francisco.

BLAIR & CO

24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

Domestic and Foreign Bankers

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Broadway & Cedar St.,

NEW YORK.

SIMON BORG & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION — THE MARKETS OF EUROPE.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Dullness on Stock Markets—Gold Export Outlook.

The approach of a triple holiday for the Stock Exchange reduced the volume of stock transactions to a point where the entire trading made up little more than the business of one really active day. For the four days of the week on which the Stock Exchange was open the number of shares dealt in totaled only 1,198,417. There were other repressive influences at work, however, chief among these being the heavy losses entailed in the Chelsea fire; the somewhat more conservative reports from the crop territory, although these were unconfirmed by the Government's weekly bulletin, and evidence of continued contraction in the business world. Early estimates of the losses involved in the destruction of a large part of Chelsea placed the damage at $10,000,000. This was later reduced to $3,500,000, but toward the close of the week the surveys of numerous insurance companies made it plain that the actual loss would fall between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000. Standing alone this would not constitute a particularly heavy drain upon the insurance companies, but coming as it does at a time when they are slowly recovering from the tremendous losses of the San Francisco disaster, the effect is serious. From the stock market point of view there seemed entailed, if not actual sales of securities to procure funds to meet the many claims, at least curtailments of purchases of securities of the investment class. With buying of this character already reduced to the most moderate proportions any further diminution is unwelcome. The real feature of the market was the strength of the traction issues. Interborough-Metropolitan 4½ per cent. bonds, as well as the preferred shares of that corporation, and Third Avenue stock made new high records for the year under the stimulus of heavy and continuous buying. Much of this buying appears to have been based upon the action of the courts in disposing of the matter of transfers as between the different surface lines. It has been made clearer with each successive annual report of the traction systems that their income was undergoing heavy and unjust reduction through the issuance of transfers. The receiver for the Third Avenue line made an estimate last week that that company was carrying on transfers 50,000 passengers daily. In other words, from this number of passengers the company received nothing toward meeting the expense of the service involved in their transportation. The abolition of transfers at many points on the different lines is a step toward conserving income and reducing expenses, and it is hardly surprising that the shares of the properties involved should reflect in their advances appreciation of the fact.

There were few changes in the fundamental factors upon which the attention of the financial community has long been fixed, although, save in the evidence of continued decline in trade, the week's developments in these factors were upon the whole favorable. The political situation, or that aspect of it in which Wall Street is most interested, clears very slowly. The thing desired above all others is the nomination by the two great parties of candidates in whom the financial community may place its confidence, and, so far as the Democratic outlook in this respect is concerned, the disposition was to look upon the failure of the New York State Convention to instruct its delegates for Mr. Bryan as a pleasing sign. While private reports spoke of unfavorable conditions in certain sections of the Winter wheat area, the Government's weekly weather bulletin failed to confirm such reports, and, in fact, noted the presence of moisture where needed. Late in the week a copious rainfall in the State of Kansas was the signal for heavy declines in wheat prices on grain markets. The efforts making to change the currency and banking laws in order to at least minimize the effect of such disturbances as those undergone last Fall make up an important factor in the general situation, and the news here was favorable inasmuch as the acceptance of the Vreeland substitute for the Aldrich bill by both the Senate and the House at Washington is a step in the right direction. Under the Vreeland substitute, in addition to the proposed issue of circulation based on public bonds, there is provision for the issuance of notes secured by commercial paper. The recent experience of the New York Clearing House proves the wisdom of this measure, for of the $453,000,000 of securities which passed through its hands as security for Clearing House certificate issues 73 per cent. consisted of commercial paper. Improvement in trade is slow where any improvement at all is to be found. The report on idle cars by the American Railway Association shows a slight increase on April 1 over the March figures, while the earnings of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads for the month of March, showing gross losses of $1,142,000 and $683,000, respectively, where gains were made in February, seem to prove that trade contraction is making itself felt at last in the Northwest.

An advance in demand sterling above 4.87, and an almost uninterrupted decline in the Paris check on London, led to the engagement of gold for export, and among international banking houses at the close the belief was strong that we are on the eve of a substantial gold movement. For several weeks Paris has been taking gold from London, either through purchases in the open market or from the Bank of England. What the exact reason is for this apparent effort on the part of the Bank of France to build up its gold holdings has not been made clear in foreign correspondence or financial discussion, but in addition to the preparations under way on the Continent to care for the unexpectedly heavy German loan it is quite possible similar steps are being taken by the French Bank to pave the way for a Russian loan, the approach of which is so persistently reported. The Bank of France is much stronger in cash than it was a year ago at this time, the difference amounting to some $25,000,000, while its stock of gold is likewise up. That it has been active in the withdrawals of gold from the London market is made fairly certain, however, by the steady decrease in the volume of foreign bills held by it. This portfolio for foreign bills is always opened when the bank releases gold to England so that when it wishes to recall the gold it can do so through maturing English bills. In the week ended April 2 its holdings of such bills fell over $2,000,000, and the Paris takings of gold in London ran to about the same figures. The bank at that time still held above $5,000,000 of such bills. The Bank of Germany, while it has thus far made no determined effort to secure gold in London, unless by indirect measures, has, nevertheless, displayed evidences of its desire to accumulate gold in its grant of advances free of interest for longer periods than ever before on gold imports from Australia and China. It was allowed to become known in Berlin that the bank is to maintain this practice for some time. The Prussian and Imperial loans, amounting in all to $210,000,000, which were subscribed for twice over, according to the cables of Monday last, explain the German Bank's policy. It also takes into account, doubtless, the rather strained industrial situation and the extensive railroad programme mapped out. The belief among our own bankers that eventually these various demands will be shifted to our money market seems justified by the circumstances, but there is no occasion for anxiety in this fact. There has probably never been a time in the history of the money market when it could better afford to release gold. A surplus of some $40,000,000, coupled with an unremitting inflow of money from interior banks, which accumulate funds in keeping with the contraction in business, and excess of expenditures over Governmental receipts, are all contributing to exceptional ease in money. Looking ahead, there seems to be nothing to warrant any uneasiness over the money outlook for the Fall, for while the promise is for substantial crops it is not for any such volume of business as to put merchants and manufacturers into keen competition with agricultural borrowers. The Government, later on, must arrange to care for the maturing 3 per cent. bonds, and to do this it will undoubtedly call in part of the deposits it now has with the banks. Such withdrawals, however, will apparently have little effect upon the gold export movement once that is fully under way. Our imports, as a result of last Fall's disturbances, ran to $106,000,000, and it will surprise few bankers if the export movement ultimately calls for the return of one-half of this amount.

QUIET WEEK IN BERLIN.

Holiday Dullness Pervaded the Boerse —No Important Price Changes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 19.—During the four days that the Boerse was in operation last week speculation was stagnant in anticipation of the Easter holidays. Prices did not vary perceptibly.

Attention continued to concentrate itself on the New York market, but little inspiration came from that quarter. On account of the fluctuating tendencies displayed by iron and electric shares the home interest closed slightly higher.

A lively interest was manifested as to the result of the recent State and imperial loans subscriptions. The totals have not yet been announced.

LITTLE BUSINESS IN LONDON.

Absence of Brokers on Account of Holidays Caused Dullness in Markets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 19.—The stock markets were practically featureless last week owing to early desertions from the Stock Exchange and the final closing Friday for the Easter holidays. Prices, however, were, on the whole, well maintained, a further heavy fall in Grand Trunk preference shares Thursday being the notable exception.

Now that gold exports from New York have begun, there is much speculation in the money market here whether America is yet in condition to stand the export of the metal in any large quantities. Pending more light on this subject, many are inclined to believe that this market is acting wisely in refusing to allow discount rates to decline to any appreciable extent.

It is pointed out that while money is fairly cheap and plentiful for the moment, there is no great surplus and only moderately easy conditions need be expected for some time to come.

PRICES FIRM IN PARIS.

Not Much Business Though on Bourse —Improvement Expected in May.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 19.—Although there was very little doing on the Bourse last week prices were firm.

The ease with which the fortnightly settlement was accomplished shows that the speculative element is in excellent position pending the resumption of activity. The abundance of cheap money also is a favorable element.

Business is expected to be much brighter in May than it has been for months.

THE STEEL TRADE POSITION.

The Pig Iron Situation—Demand for Structural Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—An inactive lot of consumers are demanding a reduction in the price of steel; producers are standing firm for existing prices, and allege that a cut would not bring out any more business. The producers of pig iron have joined with Mr. Corey in the statement that there will be no reduction in the price of pig iron. In the meantime a heavy cut has been made, and it is predicted that the bottom has not been reached yet.

The steel rail mills at the Edgar Thomson plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, which have been operating intermittently and which have been closed for some time, will resume operation to-morrow morning. Now that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made its specifications public, it is for the steelmakers to decide whether they will accept the same at $28 a ton. As goes the Pennsylvania so go the other railroads of the country, and specifications will nearly all be based on the severe tests laid down by the Pennsylvania.

There is considerable expectancy in the structural steel market. Many large buildings have been planned and bids are being taken. The building business promises to revive before the railroads get into the market. One large order which may be let within a week will require 14,000 tons for the New York Central Railroad for a bridge over the Ohio River in Beaver County, Penn., where a span crossing the Ohio River is to be discarded as soon as a new double-tracked bridge is completed. The McClintic-Marshall Construction Company has booked two contracts from Western railroads, one for 1,800 tons of shapes for two viaducts on the Pacific extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and 3,000 tons for track elevation for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The County of Allegheny, Penn., has decided to build two bridges across the Ohio River, which will require 15,000 tons of steel, and the Oliver Building, Pittsburg, will need 12,000 tons. Many large cities are having plans drawn for municipal buildings, while many school and college buildings are also to be erected during 1908-09.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered 200 steel cars from the Midletown Car Works. The Standard Steel Car Company of Pittsburg is preparing to start its forging plant at Butler, Penn., although both of the big car plants in this city are doing absolutely nothing on orders. The cars that were booked last year, and on which work should be progressing, have been held up by the railroads under the plea of lack of money.

There has been no change in furnace conditions; the same number of tin plate and sheet mills are in operation. Exports of wire products are among the notable features of the market. Fully 75 per cent. of the manufactured product is going abroad, the domestic market being stocked for the season. Some good orders for pipe contracts are soon to be let, notably one oil pipe line in the Southwest, for which eight-inch pipe will be used. The pipe trade, not depending on the railroads, is in a better condition than that of other lines of steel manufacture except tin plate.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Some Mines In Lake Region Back to Normal Production.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 19.—The Lake Superior copper mines produced in March approximately 20,000,000 pounds of refined copper, which sold at an average price of 13 cents. This total output was considerably greater than that of February, and April is expected to make a still better showing. The Quincy mine is now producing more than ever before in its history. Tamarack is back to normal, taking out from 2,400 to 2,500 tons of rock daily. Michigan produced 190 tons of mineral in March, the largest for several months.

A Houghton wire says that the smelter docks on the lake now contain 12,450,000 pounds of refined copper, which is not abnormal.

Copper Range has resumed driving on the eleventh level of the Baltic mine from No. 5 shaft toward the Atlantic boundary line. Atlantic is also driving to meet the corresponding level of the Baltic. The new company to develop Ontonagon County mineral lands in the vicinity of the Lake Company's property will take over 1,120 acres carrying the outcrop of the lode. Four drills are now at work at the Challenge mine of the St. Mary's Mineral Land Company.

Advices from Butte are that North Butte is shipping about 1,300 tons of ore a day to the Washoe smelter. The Butte Coalition is still confining its work to the Rarus Mine, and is mining 900 to 1,000 tons of ore a day, much of it first class. Three levels of the Rarus Mine are in first-class ore, and new ore bodies are being opened in the Minnie Healy. The latter will be mined again soon, but the work will be carried on through the Tramway Shaft, owned jointly by the Coalition and Butte and Boston, which is now 1,400 feet deep, at which level and at the 1,300 connections are being made with the Minnie Healy. The operations in the latter will be below the fire, and will not be interfered with by gas.

Eastern parties are about closing negotiations for the old Last Chance property in Mitchell Gulch, a few miles south of Helena. Manager Battles of the Boston Consolidated mill writes regarding the new mill that it obtains an extraction of 75 per cent. on ores carrying from 1.8 to 2 per cent. copper.

Shawmut Consolidated reports for 1907 ore shipments of 4,209 tons averaging 6.85 per cent. copper and a gross value of $82,521. In the first three months of 1908 Granby Consolidated shipped 264,581 tons of ore to its smelter and produced 6,600,000 pounds of copper.

JAPANESE VISITORS SIGHTSEEING HERE

Business Men of Nippon, Who Are on Tour of the World, Charmed by President.

HE HOPES TO VISIT JAPAN

Told His Visitors America Had Only the Friendliest Feeling for Their Country—Nippon Club Reception.

The fifty-seven Japanese business men and journalists who are touring the world and the three Japanese women of the party arrived in New York at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Washington and drove in automobiles to the Park Avenue Hotel, where they will stay until they sail on the Cedric on Thursday for England.

Mr. Tsuchiya, the representative of the Asahi Shimbun, the newspaper that organized the tour, said, on behalf of his countrymen, that they had enjoyed their visit to the capital more than anything else in America, because it was so quiet, and the green trees reminded them of their native land. "On Saturday afternoon," said Mr. Tsuchiya, "we were presented informally at the White House to President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who received us in the most cordial manner.

"When Capt. Van Horn presented me the President said, 'Do you speak English?' I replied in the affirmative, and he said, 'Well, Mr. Tsuchiya, I should like you to stand next to me and introduce your compatriots as they come along.'

"After he had shaken hands with all the members of our party, and they had been presented in turn to Mrs. Roosevelt, the President turned to Mr. Sugimura and myself and said in emphatic tones that he was very glad to be able to welcome the pioneers of round-the-world travel for business purposes, and pleased to see so many Japanese merchants visiting the United States together.

"He assured us that the feeling of America toward Japan had always been of the friendliest nature, and said in conclusion: 'I have always been a warm personal well-wisher of your country, and hope to visit it at some future date when I shall have time to inspect the many wonderful sights in Japan of which I have read so much.'"

On Saturday the party went to Mount Vernon, where they placed a wreath on Washington's tomb and a flag with the emblem of the rising sun and the words, "'Round World Tour, 1908, Asahi Shimbun," inscribed in white letters on the red background of the flag.

One of the party, a Japanese banker who speaks a little broken English, had what he called a good joke on one of Cook's American guides who escorted them about Washington. Being informed that the banker spoke English, the guide asked him to sit next to him on the automobile and translate the explanations to those in the tonneau. This the Japanese appeared to do with untiring zeal. Whenever the guide described a building the little man immediately got up and strung off a lot of Japanese to his fellow-countrymen.

On their return to the hotel the man who had acted as interpreter told Mr. Kurishima, who spoke English fluently, that he had not understood anything the guide had said to him, and he had told the others so in the car. It did not make any difference to the guide, he said, as the man did not understand what he told the people.

The tourists were entertained at the Nippon Club, in West Eighty-fifth Street, last night by Dr. Takamine, the President, and sixty members of the club, all Japanese business men in New York. The guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. Chozo Koike, and Mme. Koike, and a dinner was served to 140 persons, consisting entirely of native dishes with hashai-sticks and saki to wash the Eastern viands down, besides numerous little cups of tea. The dining saloon of the Nippon Club was artistically decorated with Japanese flags, and the dais was profusely covered with lilies and palms.

The programme for to-day is an automobile sightseeing tour through the upper section of the city in the morning and a visit to the Hippodrome in the afternoon. At night they will dine again at the Nippon Club as the guests of Mr. Fukui, the representative of the Mitsu Busen Khisha Company in America.

To-morrow the party will visit the lower section of the city and go to Hammerstein's Victoria at night. On Wednesday they visit Buffalo Bill's show as the guests of the Yokohama Specie Bank. All the Japanese expressed themselves yesterday, through the interpreter, Mr. Kurishima, as being delighted with their reception on their way through the country.

Among the more prominent members of the party are K. Umehara, member of the Osaka Municipal Assembly; T. Nomura, broker of the Osaka Stock Exchange; Prof. K. Minami of the Osaka Higher Commercial School; S. Ogawa, manufacturer of mining machines at Tokio, and K. Sugimura, the literary editor of The Tokio Asahi Shimbun, who has received an invitation by cable from Lord Northcliffe, the proprietor of The London Daily Mail, to visit his country seat, Sutton Place, with his colleague during their stay in London.

LONDON BANK REPORTS.

Movement There for More Frequent Publication of Bank Returns.

The reforms recently introduced in the weekly bank statement at the instigation of State Superintendent of Banks Clark Williams, with the co-operation of the New York Clearing House, lend interest to the movement which is now seemingly gaining some force in London for the publication there of more frequent reports by the joint stock banks. The English bank position, except so far as it is reflected in the weekly statement of the Bank of England, is now shown only irregularly and at somewhat long intervals by the periodic reports of the great joint stock banks.

Recently the English Associations of Chambers of Commerce passed a resolution calling for the resumption of the publication of the bankers' balances with the Bank of England. The latter is the Clearing House bank, and the members of the London Clearing House keep their clearing balances with that institution. In turn other banks keep balances with the members of the Clearing House banks, and the question is now being asked in London why it is not as important to have the latter balances shown as it is to show the bankers' balances with the Bank of England itself.

On this point one of the leading London financial periodicals says in a recent issue:

"Clearly if the Government is to interfere at all, it ought to insure that we shall have full information respecting our whole banking system. We want full information respecting all the banks, and not respecting the Bank of England only.

"As a matter of fact, it is the great joint-stock banks that contribute chiefly to that overtrading which renders it so desirable that a large gold reserve should always be kept. The joint-stock banks, as a matter of course, are bound to give all requisite accommodation to their customers, and when their customers engage in doubtful, risky, and speculative business, it is from the joint-stock banks mainly that the accommodation is received, and therefore it is through the instrumentality of the joint-stock banks that the greater part of the overtrading is made possible. Consequently, it is surely quite as necessary that we should know the bankers' balances with the several members of the Clearing House Association as that we should know the bankers' balances with the Bank of England."

CANADIAN LABOR UNIONS.

Net Increase of 174 Organizations During 1907.

The labor union movement in Canada, where many of the unions are closely allied with those in this country, has gained much ground in recent years. A report submitted by Consul Van Sant at Kingston shows that there were 232 labor organizations formed in Canada in 1907, while 58 organizations were dissolved, making a net increase of 174 organizations during the year.

Compared with the three preceding years the returns show a marked increase in the activity of labor organizations. In 1906 there was a gain of 69, in 1905 there was a net loss of 2, and in 1904 a gain of 44. The year 1902 alone, since records have been kept by the Canadian Labor Department, was more active than the season just past in regard to the organization of workmen, the number of unions formed in that year being 275, and of unions dissolved 54, a net increase of 221. Of the organizations formed last year 51 were formed by railway employes, 43 by metal workers, and 41 in the building trade. Ninety-four organizations were formed in Ontario, 51 in Quebec, 28 in Alberta, and 22 in British Columbia.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

N. W. Harris & Co. have purchased $850,000 forty-year 4½ per cent. Hudson County, N. J., bonds, due April 1, 1948. The proceeds will be used to erect county buildings.

Bids for $5,875,000 City of Philadelphia 4 per cent. bonds will be opened on April 27. Checks for 5 per cent. of the face value of the bonds must accompany subscriptions, and payment in full upon allotments will have to be made by May 4. The loan is for various municipal improvements.

The time for the deposit of securities with the committee of Western Maryland general 4s bonds expires to-day.

$100,000

NEW ORLEANS TERMINAL CO.

SIX PER CENT GOLD NOTES

Interest April & Oct. 10th. Due April 10th, 1909.

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA, N. Y. TRUSTEE.

The entire issue ($2,500,000) of these Notes is secured by $4,000,000 New Orleans Terminal Co. First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds guaranteed principal and interest by the Southern Ry. and the St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. Co., which collateral at the present market value amounts to about $3,200,000, showing an equity of about 44%.

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RIDGLEY IN MEXICAN STEEL.

Ex-Controller of Currency Heads Syndicate to Build Plant at Durango.

A syndicate in which W. B. Ridgley, ex-Controller of the Currency, is one of the leading factors, projects the development of the famous Cerro de Mecado (mountain of iron) at Durango, Mexico, and the construction of a big open hearth steel plant at the base of the mountain. The new concern, capitalized at $2,500,000 gold, plans the taking over of the Mexican National Iron and Steel plant, which owns the mountain, but whose small plant at Durango has been lying dormant for some time.

The new interests will expend about $1,000,000 in the construction of up-to-date works, which are intended to produce rails and all kinds of structural material now heavily protected by the Mexican tariff.

The Cerro de Mecado is said to consist of a solid mass of iron ore about a mile in length, nearly 2,000 feet wide, and rising above the plain around it from 400 to 650 feet. There are estimated to be no less than 600,000,000 tons of iron available.

The new syndicate intends to conduct an extensive export trade in connection with the domestic trade in Mexico.

$9.65 FOR ALL-DAY RIDE.

Police Court Taxicab Case Reveals This Price Schedule.

To ride in a taxicab from 8:45 o'clock in the morning until 2:40 in the afternoon costs $9.65. At least this is what Chauffeur Edward Anderson of 625 East Fifty-second Street says.

For not agreeing with him and refusing payment yesterday afternoon a young man who said he was T. De Witt Burrows, a "United States broker," living in Hempstead, L. I., was arrested after a chase and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Patrolman Dobbins was hailed in Sixty-eighth Street near Broadway by Anderson, who told him that a man inside the taxicab who had been riding around all day had refused to pay. Dobbins was about to open the cab door at the left when the occupant jumped from the opposite door and boarded a Broadway car.

Dobbins and Anderson gave chase in the cab and caught up with the car two blocks south. Burrows was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where Anderson looked mournfully on while the prisoner's pockets were turned inside out. Not a penny was found.

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The executive and sales departments of the American Bank Note Company have been established in the company's new building at 70-72 Broad Street, New York. The factory will continue as before at 78-86 Trinity Place.

New York Stock Exchange.

SALES OF STOCKS FOR WEEK ENDED APRIL 16, 1908.

TOTAL SALES, 1,198,417 SHARES.

Range for Year 1907. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1908. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Thursday April 16. Bid.	Ask	Net Change	Week's	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended April 16. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 16, '08.
16⅞	4	8½	Mar. 25.	5	Mar. 6.	7½	8			Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$19,820,000	.....	.....	..	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	11¼	500
43⅜	14	22	Jan. 14.	14	Mar. 6.	19	20	+	⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	20	20½	20	20½	29¼	200
121¼	41⅝	62⅝	Mar. 28.	45⅛	Feb. 19.	57⅜	57⅝	—	¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	Feb. 28, '08.	½	Q	57⅝	58⅛	56⅝	57⅛	93⅞	79,830
25⅝	10	18⅜	Feb. 1.	13	Jan. 4.	17⅝	18¼	+	½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100	.....	..	..	17½	18⅝	17½	17⅝	..	800
23½	7¾	17⅞	Apr. 13.	9½	Feb. 10.	17	17¼	+	2½	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	14½	17⅞	14½	17	15⅜	10,950
7½	3	5¼	Jan. 11.	4	Feb. 20.	4⅜	5⅞	+	¼	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	4⅞	5⅜	4⅜	5	6¼	4,970
60½	34	53	Apr. 14.	44	Jan. 4.	51¾	52	+	1¼	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	50½	53	50½	51½	57⅜	2,800
45¼	24⅜	33⅜	Mar. 26.	25½	Feb. 13.	33	33¼	—	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '08.	1¼	Q	32¼	33⅜	32¼	33⅛	36½	3,000
36½	21	34⅜	Jan. 14.	24¾	Feb. 19.	26½	27¼			American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Mar. 2, '08.	4	..	27	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	30¼	900
8¼	3	9½	Apr. 14.	3⅝	Jan. 8.	7¾	8			American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	8⅛	9½	7½	7¾	6	5,170
6¼	2½	4½	Apr. 14.	2¾	Feb. 26.	3⅜	4			American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4	4½	4	4	..	5,720
30½	10	19¼	Apr. 14.	12½	Mar. 4.	17½	18	+	1½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	17½	19¼	17½	18½	21	1,745
88	81½	25⅝	Apr. 14.	12½	Feb. 8.	24¼	24½	+	1⅞	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,037,700	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	23	25⅝	22⅝	24⅞	72½	22,692
19¼	6⅜	10	Apr. 16.	5⅞	Mar. 6.	10⅝	10½	+	2¾	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	8¾	10	8¼	10	14¼	1,380
36	16½	22	Jan. 23.	17	Mar. 5.	21	25	+	3	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	21¼	21¾	21¾	21¾	63	2,450
75⅜	32¼	48	Mar. 26.	31⅝	Feb. 25.	44⅝	45	—	½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Feb. 26, '08.	1¾	Q	91¼	92⅜	91½	92⅜	..	500
111½	83	94⅜	Mar. 25.	85½	Jan. 3.	92	93	+	⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 21, '08.	1¾	Q	69½	70¼	68½	69⅝	131¼	48,820
155	58¼	79¼	Jan. 15.	55½	Feb. 17.	69½	69⅝	—	½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '08.	1¾	Q	96	96	94¼	95	108	1,150
117⅝	81¾	98	Mar. 25.	87¾	Feb. 20.	95	95¼	—	1½	American Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '08.	1¼	Q	76½	78	76½	78	98	200
93⅛	60	80⅜	Jan. 29.	70	Jan. 17.	77½	78	+	1½	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Mar. 2, '08.	1½	Q	89	89	89	89	..	100
102	75	89	Apr. 16.	80	Mar. 23.	89	90	+	1	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '08.	1½	Q	..	..	..	..	..	..
10⅜	4⅞	7	Jan. 13.	4½	Feb. 14.	6	7			American Steel Foundries Co.	100	15,810,000	.....	..	..	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	8¾	100
..	..	6	Feb. 26.	4½	Feb. 18.	5½	6½	+	⅞	Am. Steel Foundries Co. tr. rcts.	100	12,672,400	.....	..	..	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	..	400
..	..	31⅞	Mar. 20.	27⅝	Feb. 15.	30	31			Am. Steel Foundries Co. pf. tr. rcts.	100	17,240,000	.....	..	..	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	39	100
137½	92¾	128	Mar. 23.	98¾	Jan. 2.	120	126½	+	1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '08.	1¾	Q	125	126¾	125	126¾	123¾	2,700
131	106	123	Apr. 9.	105	Feb. 18.	120	123			American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '08.	1¾	Q	112¾	116	112¾	116	..	1,500
133	88	116	Apr. 16.	101	Jan. 6.	115½	117	+	1¾	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	180,566,500	Apr. 15, '08.	2	Q	90	91	90	91	92¾	900
98¼	60	91	Apr. 16.	72½	Jan. 2.	90	91	+	1½	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	78,689,100	Apr. 1, '08.	1½	Q	19½	20⅞	18⅞	18⅞	30	800
38½	12⅛	21½	Mar. 27.	15½	Feb. 17.	19	20½	—	1⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	84⅞	85	83⅜	83¾	97	550
102⅞	68	86⅛	Jan. 18.	78¼	Feb. 19.	83⅜	84⅜	—	⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	35,000,000	Apr. 15, '08.	1¾	Q	36¾	37½	36¾	37¼	62	9,350
75⅜	27⅝	40⅝	Mar. 27.	27½	Feb. 19.	37	37¼	+	¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Dec. 2, '07.	3	SA	76¼	77½	75⅜	76½	94⅛	10,525
108¼	66⅜	77⅜	Apr. 10.	66	Feb. 14.	76⅝	76⅞	+	¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	100	103,001,000	.....	..	..	86¾	87½	86¾	87½	95⅜	680
101⅜	78	87½	Jan. 20.	83⅜	Feb. 17.	87⅝	89	+	⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	100	114,199,560	Feb. 1, '08.	2½	SA	73¼	73½	73	73	102½	500
133⅜	58	75¼	Mar. 25.	59½	Mar. 2.	74¼	75	—	½	Atlantic Coast Line	100	47,537,600	Jan.10,'08.	••3	SA	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	75⅝	90¼	Jan. 14.	76½	Feb. 10.	83⅝	84¼	—	⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	152,175,800	Mar. 2, '08.	3	SA	84¼	84¼	83½	84	98¼	900
94½	75	85¾	Jan. 21.	80	Jan. 3.	81	84	—	1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 2, '08.	2	SA	82	82	82	82	..	100
9½	3	5	Mar. 26.	2½	Jan. 23.	3¾	3⅞	+	⅛	Batopilas Mining	20	8,929,920	Dec.31,'07.	12½c	..	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	..	830
20½	8	16	Jan. 18.	12	Jan. 13.	15	16	+	1½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	14	15¼	14	15¼	12	830
83⅝	26¾	48	Mar. 25.	37¼	Feb. 10.	47¼	47⅞	—	½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	46⅜	47¾	46	47⅜	59⅜	37,035
14½	6	8½	Apr. 15.	6	Jan. 3.	8	9	+	⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	8½	8½	8½	8½	..	200
115	68	82	Apr. 16.	75½	Jan. 20.	80	105	+	6½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '08.	2½	SA	82	82	82	82	..	200
49⅛	27	23	Apr. 13.	12⅞	Feb. 10.	17	20	+	3½	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Sept. 3, '07.	1	..	20	23	20	20	..	965
195½	138	158¾	Jan. 10.	140	Feb. 17.	156⅞	156½	+	2⅞	**Canadian Pacific**	100	121,680,000	Apr. 1, '08.	$3½	SA	152¾	157⅛	152¾	156½	175¼	18,500
..	..	153¼	Apr. 9.	136	Feb. 19.	152	154	+	¼	Can. Pacific sub. ctfs. 1st instal. pd.	..	.....	.....	..	..	148½	153	148½	153	..	500
..	..	22¼	Apr. 14.	15½	Feb. 10.	22¼	22¼	+	⅝	Central Leather Co.	100	38,409,800	.....	..	..	21¼	23¼	21¼	22½	28½	6,725
40	11⅞	22¼	Apr. 14.	15½	Feb. 10.	22¼	22¼	+	⅝	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	31,061,500	Apr. 1, '08.	1¾	Q	88	88	87	88	97	620
102	68	89¼	Apr. 10.	75¾	Jan. 2.	87½	88½	+	¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Dec. 12, '07.	1	A	31⅞	32	31⅜	31⅝	41½	1,625
56	23¼	33⅞	Mar. 27.	25½	Feb. 19.	31⅝	32	—	⅛	Chicago & Alton	100	18,566,500	.....	..	..	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	17	400
27½	8¼	14½	Jan. 14.	10	Feb. 13.	13⅜	14	—	⅛	Chicago Great Western	100	44,465,100	.....	..	..	5¼	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	13¼	1,650
18	6⅞	8⅝	Jan. 3.	3⅛	Feb. 8.	5	5¼	—	⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	7	7¼	6½	7	18	700
26¼	8¼	10	Jan. 6.	5	Feb. 10.	6¼	6⅝	—	⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	83,107,100	Oct. 3, '07.	3½	SA	118	118⅞	117⅛	118⅜	133⅜	16,120
157½	98½	120⅞	Mar. 16.	103¼	Jan. 2.	118¼	118½	+	⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	40,891,400	Oct. 3, '07.	3½	SA	147	147⅜	147	147⅜	151½	200
165½	130	147⅜	Apr. 16.	138	Jan. 3.	147	148	+	2⅜	C. M. & S. P. pf. in. ctfs., 45 pc. pd.	..	.....	.....	..	..	136	137½	135½	137	136	858
149	111	137½	Apr. 15.	125⅝	Jan. 2.	136½	137½	+	2	Chicago & Northwestern	100	99,551,900	Jan. 2, '08.	3½	SA	146½	149⅝	146½	148⅝	154½	5,575
205	126	152½	Jan. 18.	135½	Jan. 2.	148¼	148½	+	⅝	Chicago Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	16,555,900	.....	..	..	1¾	3	1¾	2¼	4¾	5,550
3¾	1¾	3	Apr. 13.	1	Mar. 31.	2	2¼	+	⅛	Chicago Union Traction pf. tr. rcts.	100	11,288,900	.....	..	..	4	9	4	6	16	5,700
17	3	10	Jan. 20.	4	Apr. 3.	6	7	+	2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '08.	1¼	Q	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	..	100
108½	85	94	Apr. 9.	85½	Feb. 19.	90	100	—	8½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	22⅞	24⅝	22⅞	24⅛	35	8,100
57⅞	14	25¾	Apr. 1.	15⅜	Feb. 11	24¼	24½	+	⅝	Colorado Southern	100	31,000,000	.....	..	..	27	27⅝	27	27½	28¾	14,075
38⅞	17	20⅝	Apr. 16.	21	Feb. 19.	29¼	29⅞	+	2⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '08.	2	SA	55¼	57	55¼	56½	..	1,675
69½	41	57	Apr. 15.	50⅜	Jan. 2.	56½	57½	+	¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '08.	2	SA	45½	47⅝	45½	47⅜	47¾	2,835
58½	20½	47⅜	Mar. 25.	39⅝	Feb. 19.	47⅝	48	+	1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,928,000	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	Q	18¾	18¾	17	18	27	1,530
88½	14	21	Mar. 24.	14¾	Mar. 6.	18	18½	+	1¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 16, '08.	1	Q	120	120½	117¾	118¼	130	7,161
140¼	74	121¼	Apr. 11.	96	Jan. 3.	118	118¼	+	1⅝	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,427,900	.....	..	..	14	14½	14	14⅜	19½	2,300
24¾	8	14⅜	Jan. 17.	10⅜	Feb. 10.	14¼	14½	+	⅛	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,644,400	Apr.10, '08.	‖2	Q	66⅛	66½	66	66½	79½	575
88	46	66½	Apr. 15.	56	Jan. 2.	66⅝	67														
227½	123	168	Jan. 10.	141½	Feb. 10.	152½	154			**Delaware & Hudson**	100	42,400,000	Mar. 16, '08.	2¾	Q	152½	153	152⅜	153	184½	1,720
510	369½	500	Jan. 8.	420	Jan. 6.	475	485	—	5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '08.	2½	Q	475	475	475	475	474	100
42⅞	16	21⅜	Jan. 6.	14¼	Feb. 19.	20	20½	—	⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20	20	20	29⅜	450
80⅛	31¾	38¼	Jan. 8.	32½	Apr. 15.	31½	32⅛	—	1⅛	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '07.	1½	..	33	33	32½	32½	..	200
78	25	35	Jan. 14.	27¼	Feb. 19.	30½	30⅝	—	1½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,726,000	Jan. 30, '08.	½	Q	31½	31½	30¾	30½	69¾	2,600
19½	6¼	12½	Apr. 16.	6	Feb. 11.	12½	13	+	½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	11¾	12½	11¾	12½	13¾	2,025
39	10	20½	Apr. 16.	11¾	Feb. 13.	20	20½	+	1	Duluth, South Sh. & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	19½	20½	19	20½	24	2,150
44¼	12¼	18⅞	Apr. 10.	12	Mar. 6.	17¾	18	—	⅛	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	17½	18	17	17¾	23½	18,600
75⅞	28	36	Apr. 10.	24⅜	Mar. 4.	34	34⅜	—	⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '07.	2	SA	34½	34½	33¼	34⅜	53⅝	3,200
67	20	26¼	Jan. 10.	16	Mar. 6.	23	24	—	1	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	SA	23¼	24	23	23½	36½	900
97	47	74	Mar. 26.	59	Feb. 10.	70	72			**Federal Mining & Smelting pf.**	100	12,000,000	Mar. 16, '08.	1¾	Q	72	72	72	72	84	20
75½	50	58	Mar. 11.	50	Feb. 4.	55	65			**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Mar. 2, '08.	1	SA	60	60	60	60	..	10
163	89½	136	Apr. 10.	111	Jan. 2.	132	133	+	1	General Electric Co.	100	65,167,400	Apr. 15, '08.	2	Q	133	134	132¼	134	147	600
152	60	98½	Mar. 30.	78⅜	Jan. 2.	88	92	+	4½	Granby Con. Min., Smelt. & Power.	100	13,477,990	Sep. 8, '07.	††3	..	90¼	90¼	90	90	130	200
189¾	107⅛	125¾	Jan. 18.	113⅝	Feb. 10.	122¾	123	+	⅛	Great Northern pf.	100	149,956,500	Feb. 1, '08.	1¾	Q	124⅜	125¼	122⅜	122¾	135¾	10,225
130¾	98	125	Apr. 9.	114	Feb. 11.	122	123			Great Northern in. ctfs., full paid.	..	.....	.....	..	..	124	124¾	124	124¾	125½	200
85	37	59⅜	Mar. 26.	48½	Jan. 2.	57	57½	—	1	Gt. Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	..	.....	Mar.16, '08.	$1	SA	57	57¾	56½	57	64	1,800
85	54	73½	Mar. 31.	67	Jan. 9.	78	74			**Homestake Mining**	100	21,840,000	Mar.25, '08.	50c	M	74	74	74	74	75	85
172	116	133	Jan. 18.	122½	Feb. 17.	125	126½	+	2½	**Illinois Central**	100	95,040,000	Mar. 2, '08.	3½	SA	124¾	126	124¾	126	145	600
39	4⅞	18	Apr. 16.	6¾	Jan. 4.	10⅝	11	+	1½	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	93,262,100	.....	..	..	9⅞	11⅜	9⅝	10⅞	25	40,210
75½	14	30	Apr. 16.	17⅛	Feb. 19.	29⅛	29⅜	+	2¾	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	July 1, '07.	1½	..	26½	30	25⅜	29¼	58⅞	51,100
24	10	21	Mar. 26.	16	Feb. 25.	18¾	19½	..	..	International Mercantile Marine pf.	100	51,731,900	.....	..	..	19½	19½	19½	19½	..	100
18½	7½	12¼	Jan. 18.	8	Apr. 1.	8½	9	—	¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	9	9¼	8½	8¾	13⅜	550
81	51	65	Jan. 16.	52	Jan. 2.	52	55	—	⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 15, '08.	1	Q	53¼	53½	53½	53½	..	100
41	8	26	Mar. 23.	13	Jan. 2.	23	24	—	⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	Q	23¼	23½	23½	23½	28¾	160
81	50	74⅜	Mar. 13.	65	Jan. 10.	71	71½	+	¼	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Feb. 1, '08.	1½	Q	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	79	240
29	9½	13¼	Jan. 14.	10	Feb. 19.	12¾	13	+	⅛	Iowa Central	100	8,524,400	.....	..	..	12¼	13	12½	13	18⅝	1,375
51	29	34	Mar. 26.	27½	Feb. 19.	32½	33	+	⅛	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½	..	32½	32⅞	32	32⅜	36¾	2,000
80	60	70	Jan. 13.	59⅞	Feb. 19.	60	62	+	1⅝	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '08.	1	Q	60	61⅞	60	61⅞	80	550
61¾	45	55¼	Mar. 28.	46	Feb. 19.	50	52½	+	⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Apr. 15, '08.	1	Q	52⅞	52⅝	52½	52⅞	60	800
90	90	*60	Apr. 15.	*60	Apr. 15.	50	100	..	..	**Laclede Gas Co. pf.**	100	2,500,000	Dec. 16, '07.	2½	SA	60	60	60	60	..	50
67½	26	38	Apr. 14.	30	Feb. 6.	33	40	+	3	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '96.	1	..	38	38	38	38	..	200
75¼	40	60⅞	Apr. 10.	52	Feb. 25.	59⅞	60	—	⅞	**Mackay Companies**	100	41,380,400	Apr. 1, '08.	1	Q	60½	60½	60	60	68⅞	425
71	50	65	Apr. 6.	59⅞	Feb. 25.	64½	66	..	..	Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '08.	1	Q	65	65	65	65	68	800
146	100⅞	132½	Jan. 29.	120	Jan. 4.	127½	130	+	9	Manhattan Elevated	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '08.	1¾	Q	125	129	125	129	138⅞	1,155
107	23	35	Apr. 13.	15	Feb. 24.	31	33	—	½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	9,550,400	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	84	35	33	33	..	700
27⅝	12¾	20½	Jan. 28.	14½	Jan. 2.	16⅝	16¾	—	..	Mexican Central	100	50,127,100	.....	..	..	16¼	16½	16½	16½	21½	3,350
59	23½	26¼	Jan. 15.	20	Mar. 2.	23	24	—	½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	23⅞	24	23¾	23¾	49¼	800
90	62½	67	Jan. 15.	61	Feb. 29.	62	68	..	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '08.	2½	SA	63	63	63	63	104	1,935
140¼	60	114⅝	Apr. 6.	70¼	Jan. 2.	111⅞	113	+	2⅜	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '08.	3	SA	24⅝	25	24½	24⅝	86¾	1,500
44⅞	20⅜	27⅞	Jan. 14.	17⅞	Mar. 2.	24½	24⅞	..	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300	.....	..	..	24½	25	24½	24⅝	65¼	400
72⅜	53	59⅞	Apr. 10.	46	Feb. 19.	56	56½	—	⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	Nov. 9, '07.	2	SA	58¼	58⅞	58¼	58⅝	65¼	11,500
92¾	44⅛	47	Jan. 2.	28½	Feb. 19.	44	44½	—	⅛	Missouri Pacific	100	79,273,300	Jan. 30,'08.	†12½	SA	44⅞	45	43¾	44⅞	74½	
86¼	58½	82½	Mar. 24.	68	Jan. 3.	81¾	82	+	3	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	Apr.15, '08.	‖2¼	Q	79	82	79	82	76	3,225
76¼	33	60	Mar. 25.	36	Feb. 10.	55	55½	—	⅝	National Lead Co.	100	20,713,600	Apr. 1, '08.	1¾	Q	55¼	56	54¼	55¼	60½	2,625
103	80	96½	Mar. 26.	87½	Jan. 6.	95	96	—	1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	24,403,600	Mar. 16, '08.	1¾	Q	95⅝	95⅝	95	95	98½	400
59⅜	30½	52	Mar. 28.	43¾	Jan. 6.	..	47¼	—	3½	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	28,832,900	Aug. 12, '07.	1	..	46½	46½	46½	46½	52⅞	100
20⅜	5	9⅞	Jan. 20.	6⅜	Apr. 13.	6⅜	6½	..	..	Newhouse Mines & Smelters	100	6,000,000	Aug. 31, '07.	50c	..	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6½	19¼	1,200
141½	47⅜	73½	Apr. 14.	50	Jan. 2.	69	70	+	½	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,500	Oct. 22, '07.	2	..	68	73½	68	69	116¾	5,390
..	..	1¼	Apr. 16.	¼	Apr. 16.	⅝	¾	..	..	New York Air Brake rights.	..	.....	.....	..	..	1¼	1¼	¼	½	..	5,500
134⅞	89	103	Jan. 14.	90¼	Jan. 2.	97⅝	98⅝	—	½	New York Central	100	178,632,000	Apr. 15, '08.	1¼	Q	98	98½	97½	98	118⅝	3,310
63½	19¾	37½	Apr. 16.	24½	Jan. 3.	35	37	+	1¼	New York, Chi. & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	35⅞	37½	35½	36¾	41⅞	1,400
91⅜	41	70	Jan. 15.	60	Feb. 8.	66	..	—	½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '08.	5	A	67½	67½	67½	67½	..	100
189	127⅜	139½	Jan. 18.	128⅜	Feb. 6.	134	135¼	+	1	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	98,409,500	Mar. 31, '08.	2	Q	134	135	134	135	176	900
48⅜	28	36	Jan. 14.	29⅛	Feb. 19.	32⅜	33¾	—	⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	July 29, '07.	2	A	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	39¾	190
92¼	56	70	Jan. 15.	58	Feb. 19.	63⅜	64	—	1	Norfolk & Western	100	66,000,000	Dec. 18, '07.	2½	Q	64	64	63½	63½	75¼	860
89¾	37	54⅞	Jan. 10.	42⅛	Feb. 24.	50¼	53½	+	⅝	North American	100	20,779,700	Sept. 2, '07.	1½	..	52¼	53⅞	52	53⅝	72¼	1,745
189½	100¼	129½	Jan. 18.	116⅞	Jan. 2.	126½	126⅝	+	⅝	Northern Pacific	100	155,000,000	Feb. 1, '08.	1¾

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A 25-year 5% bond secured by a mortgage on an important interurban electric railroad built in accordance with the best steam railroad standard.

Price 87 and accrued interest, paying slightly over 6%.

This bond meets the requirements of that class of investors dependent upon income from securities and who are prepared to sacrifice some degree of marketability in return for a higher annual revenue.

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OF NEW YORK

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Surplus ..... 5,500,000 — 33 Lombard Street, E. C., London

JAMAICA TOWNSHIP WATER COMPANY 6% BONDS

DUE MAY 1st, 1908

Holders of the above described bonds are notified that on presentation of their bonds to The Peoples Trust Company they may exchange them for the Unified First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the Jamaica Water Supply Company, due July 1st, 1954, or may receive payment of principal and interest in cash. Further information may be obtained on application to

THE PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY

181-183 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry Terminal, Jersey City, N. J.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00 SURPLUS, $1,500,000.00

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Individuals and corporations may learn from their attorneys of the many advantages in maintaining bank accounts and safe deposit vaults in New Jersey.

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ROB'T S. ROSS, Vice-President. — WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer. — J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

Manhattan Trust Company

20 Wall Street
Corner Nassau
NEW YORK

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Travelers' Letters of Credit issued or guaranteed. Foreign Money and Express Cheques. Vault Boxes for customers' use.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON RAILWAY COMPANY

First and Second Preferred Stockholders' Protective Committee.

At the request of the holders of a large number of first and second preferred shares of stock, the undersigned are now acting as a Protective Committee.

Prompt action is necessary, and holders of first and second preferred stock are urged to deposit their stock certificates endorsed in blank with the COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, 135 Broadway, New York, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

WILLARD V. KING,
EVANS R. DICK
EDWARD L. OPPENHEIM, } Committee.
FAIRMAN R. DICK, Secretary.
30 Broad Street, New York.
PASKUS, COHEN, LAVELLE & GORDON, Counsel.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.

READJUSTMENT OF DEBT.

To the Stockholders:

The undersigned have been requested to act as a committee to represent the stockholders in connection with the "Merchandise Creditors' Plan," for the readjustment of the debt of the Company. Copies of the plan and subscription agreement will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Committee.

New York, April 10, 1908.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
CHARLES J. CANDA,
GEORGE W. GUTHRIE,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
GEORGE T. OLIVER,
Committee.

J. H. JONES, Secretary,
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"COMPANY,"
Box 178 Times Downtown.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE North American Mortgage Company will sell at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, New York City, on Wednesday, April 22d, 1908, at 12:30 P. M., the following claims:

1. A claim against the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh for $1,000, under its policy No. 3,531,052, on No. 528 West 131st Street, New York City;

2. A claim against the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York for $650 under its policy No. 87,902, on Nos. 528 and 532 West 131st Street, New York City;

3. A claim against the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, of London, for $200 under its policy No. 6,548,418, on No. 532 West 131st Street, New York City;

all of said policies having been issued in favor of The J. Goldman Realty and Construction Company, as owner of said premises, with loss payable to the North American Mortgage Company, as mortgagee.

Said claims will be sold without recourse and without covenants, express or implied.

Dated New York, April 17th, 1908.
NORTH AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY,
by E. C. SIMONSON, President.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.

At the request of the Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement of March 2, 1908, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has, by leave of Court, filed a bill of complaint in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Texas for the foreclosure of the Second Mortgage. Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds wishing to become parties to the Bondholders' agreement may do so by depositing their bonds with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY as Depositary on or before May 9, 1908, after which date bonds will be received only in the discretion of the Committee.

Dated April 18th, 1908.

MARK T. COX,
Chairman;
EDGAR L. MARSTON } Committee.
JOHN W. HAMER,

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company

A plan for the rehabilitation of this Company, with the aid of certain financial interests not heretofore connected with the Company, has been proposed. It is desired to send the proposed plan direct to the stockholders. The stockholders whose stock has not been transferred into their own names are, therefore, requested to have their stock transferred into their own names by presenting the same for transfer to the Transfer Agent of the Company, the Trust Company of America, so that the Company may have the correct addresses of its stockholders.

BENJ. PRINCE, Secretary,
71 Broadway, New York City.

PITTSBURG & ERIE COAL COMPANY.
First Mortgage 20-Year 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated May 1st, 1905, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the 29th day of April, 1908, for the sale to it of Bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $7,012.48.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By Herbert W. Morse, Secretary.
New York, April 16th, 1908.

GOOD TIMES NEAR IN MACHINERY TRADE

Trade Publication Has 723 Letters from Manufacturers Showing a Steady Revival.

COLLECTIONS MUCH BETTER

The Corner Turned and the Trend Now Unmistakably Upward—Big Dealers Optimistic.

That good times have returned in the machinery trade is indicated by replies received from manufacturers in all sections of the country by Machinery, an industrial magazine issued in Lafayette Street and used as the basis of an article on returning prosperity in the current issue of the magazine.

The editor of Machinery sent out a number of circular letters to manufacturers of machinery of various kinds and received answers from 723 dealers and manufacturers, most of which will be printed to show the conditions in various sections of the country. These answers include all but five of the machine tool builders in the country, and cover the machine tool trade thoroughly. The editor says that the iron and steel industry was omitted, as its statistics are available from other sources.

Some of the letters come from widely scattered sections, and though printed without signatures, for obvious reasons, show that good times are rapidly returning and are likely to remain. A letter from a New York City concern says:

New York City Business Good.

Business at our New York store is very satisfactory. We do not expect a large amount of business there, as our establishment is not a large one, but we are really surprised at the amount that comes to us nearly every day from New York. Our selling forces both in Boston and New York are very busy following up actual inquiries, and while the volume of business that goes on our books during the month is not as large as we would like, we feel all the time that we are doing something, and therefore feel well satisfied with the results.

A Boston manufacturer writes:

Our New England business has been very satisfactory, when we consider the general business situation. We are getting orders nearly every day, and we can see a continued increase in business among some of our older customers.

Our business in January was 33 1-3 per cent. more than in December, 1907, and our business this month will be 25 per cent. larger than January; in fact, the actual business that goes onto our books for the month of March will be within 20 per cent. of the average of last year.

Collections have improved with us since the first of the year, and we are now receiving a good many orders where the payments are made spot cash, most of this cash business, however, coming from small new customers.

We look for a steady moderate improvement in business until March, 1909, although we do not anticipate that any part of 1908 will be as satisfactory as last year. We do look for a very material improvement, however, after March, 1909. If Congress would only give us a safe, sane, and scientific currency and banking system, we could look ahead, after another year, to a long period of steady, satisfactory business, for the currency and banking system is the most important problem that stares us in the face to-day.

This from Chicago:

We notice in Chicago a considerable increase in our city business. There has been a steady, substantial increase in our general business since the 1st of January, that month running ahead of October and November, 1907, February showing an increase over January of about 15 per cent., and March showed an increase over February of over 25 per cent. April so far shows an increase over March.

Collections seem easier and we are very hopeful as to the outlook for the future. We note a marked improvement in the situation in the past few weeks, especially in the orders for our specialties. We have never had so many inquiries for them as at present writing, and while we have been able to close a number of deals, others are still held in abeyance simply waiting for conditions to improve, when we believe many orders will be placed for our machines.

Auto Trade Improves Steadily.

Concerning the automobile trade a manufacturer writes:

Business shows a very considerable improvement since last October. The improvement has been continuous, starting gradually and improving up to two weeks ago, then started in with rapid improvement. Collections are much easier than the first of the year.

We know that other lines are improving. The other lines we refer to more particularly are the branches and industries that go to feed and support the automobile business.

We see no reason why general business conditions should not improve right along through the Spring and Summer. There seems to be no surplus stock, simply manufacturing concerns are quiet, awaiting the turn of events, which seems to have arrived. The demand will grow with the resumption of business. If these conclusions are correct, it would seem that business conditions are bound to improve.

Summarizing the information contained in the replies, the editor shows:

SALES.

Sales have increased since Jan. 1, 1908	486
Sales have not increased	189
Indefinite	48
	723

COLLECTIONS.

Collections are satisfactory	503
Collections are not good	96
No information about collections	124
	723

The Corner Surely Turned.

Continuing, the editor says: "The prevailing belief, based on actual conditions, is that we have made the turn, that business is improving—slowly and hesitatingly, showing increases here and decreases there; but the average now figures out a forward, and not a backward, movement.

"Improvement cannot begin with the machine tool industry, which will be among the last to respond, for new tools will not be bought largely until the present equipment is fully employed. Among machine tool builders the dullest are the makers of heavy tools, which are sold largely to railroads and large manufacturing concerns that are practically out of the market. Makers of light machines, and of special tools and supplies required for repairs and to supplement equipments so as to bring them up to the standard from which they were allowed to fall when business was booming, are getting orders in sufficient volume to show that manufacturers generally are making ready for better times.

"The aggregate work of this character necessary in all the plants in the country, including railway shops, must be enormous; and as rapidly as the owners or managers of these shops can obtain the money to pay for improvements they will be made.

"The automobile industry, which collapsed during the last months of 1907, is buying a considerable amount of material, and reports indicate that 1908 sales will be much better than expected.

"The majority of manufacturers express a desire to keep the present wage rates in force, and say that unless there is a wage reduction no price reduction in machine tools and other machinery is likely.

"One of the most encouraging features of the situation is the almost general improvement in collections, showing that money is now available for legitimate enterprises, and for this reason comparisons with the period following the 1893 panic are inaccurate, unless the radical difference in conditions is considered. During the three years following that panic, and preceding McKinley's election, doubt and uncertainty affected the financial community, and the fear that the country might be forced to a silver basis disturbed the values of our securities.

"Crop prospects are encouraging. Farmers have plenty of money. The trade balance in favor of this country will probably be larger than for a number of years. The reduction in railroad operating expenses to a normal proportion to gross receipts points to a resumption of purchases, the decisions affecting confiscatory legislation, and the usual and increasing after-panic accumulation of idle capital seeking remunerative investment are all influences working for improvement. And behind all is the natural tendency of an energetic people to push forward again."

"ROCKEFELLER PARK" OPENS.

Scrub Teams Play Ball at the Medical Research Institute.

The opening of the baseball season at "Rockefeller Park," as the grounds in front of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Avenue A. and Sixty-fifth Street, are called by all the upper east side, took place yesterday. There was a large crowd present to witness a contest between the West Side Mokes (colored) and the Hudson River Athletics, but the colored players did not appear. The crowd was not disappointed, however, as three or four "scrub" games were played.

The grounds are donated to the school children every year by Mr. Rockefeller for ball games and any other sports. Last year a part of the land was cut up into little garden plots for the smaller children of the district. Another section has been donated by Mr. Rockefeller in past years to the Charity Organization Society for the open air treatment of sick babies.

COMET AND COW-CATCHER.

Mr. Harvey Attends Lectures on Astronomy and Railroading.

"Say, Mr. Harvey, I'll tell you a secret," remarked Mr. Bolting, freight conductor oif duty to THE TIMES's commuter as the last stranger left the dingy day coach of the Night Mail, and the train rolled out from the near suburban belt over the farm land lying dark beneath the stars.

"Don't want to hear it," remonstrated Mr. Harvey. "I'd spill it sure. Besides, I'm going to sleep."

"Speed trial of new locomotive on this caravan to-night," continues the railroader, placidly. "The boss himself is on her, with five engineers, picked coal, an' two stop watches. From the Graveyard down to the Blast Furnace they'll let her out. We wore her smooth on the freights, and I know somethin' of what she is. Firebox big as a sleepin' car, boiler just clears tunnel roofs 'cept for a couple of inches for smokestack and dome, and the rest of her's all drivin' wheels. When she goes out in front of a sixteen-car Tourist Limited this Summer she'll make them electric motormen do some more thinkin'. She's no trolley car.

"Trainload's trimmed just right, only five passengers and they're sound asleep. No women or children. Company don't stand to pay out much if they do bust up the outfit."

Mr. Bolting smiled pleasantly on his helpless listener and paused for breath.

"But they won't, though," he added. "I guess the towermen and trackwalkers 'll be wide awake and tendin' to business till we clear their blocks to-night."

Mr. Bolting supped leisurely from his big dinner pail. The train began to gather speed.

"What! Ain't you gone to sleep yet, hey?" he exclaimed as he replaced the cover. "Ain't feelin' sick, are you? Lookin' for the big comet again, hey? Well, she won't ring bells on this division to-night nor to-morrow, neither, even if she ain't ditched somewhere up the line. But that comet's the finest sight in all the sky. No, of course, I've never seen her, but my grandfather told me all about it. No, he never seen her either, but he was born down in Peekskill, just as she went through last time. That was in November, 1835, an' the whole village was scared blue. Yes, Sir! They called him the Comet Baby till he was fifteen years old, and the minister reminded him of the coincidence when he married him. I tell you that comet's somethin' me and you don't want to miss."

Gradually the swaying of the train merged into a straight-ahead bounding motion. The flutter of great wings ahead rose into a sonorous organ peal, the monotonous crash of the wheels became a musketry rattle, a hurricane shrieked and howled without, and wisps of the gale whistled through the ventilators. Flashes of blue burning gas played like heat lighting about the flying train.

Across the car two window panes slipped unheard in splinters to the floor. Mr. Bolting for once was silent. Five, six, seven minutes went slowly by. Suddenly he threw his hands into a speaking trumpet.

"Thirty-six seconds," he said, hoarsely. "One hundred miles an hour!"

The Phenix National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Corner Nassau & Liberty Sts.

Capital, Surplus, and Profits, $1,500,000

DIRECTORS.

August Belmont, — George E. Roberts,
E. W. Bloomingdale, — Wm. Pierson Hamilton,
Alfred M. Bull, — J. C. Von Blarcom,
D. Crawford Clark, — Irving A. Stearns,
Elbert H. Gary, — Fred'k D. Underwood,
R. H. Higgins, — Robert P. Perkins,
Henry K. Pomroy, — Geo. Coffing Warner,
Edwin A. Potter, — Finis E. Marshall.

OFFICERS.

FINIS E. MARSHALL, President.
ALFRED M. BULL, Vice President.
B. L. HASKINS, Cashier. — H. C. HOOLEY, Ass't. Cash.

Accounts of Banks, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

CHARTERED 1866.

Brooklyn Trust Company

177 Montague Street, 1205 Fulton Street } Brooklyn.
90 Broadway, (2 Wall St.) Manhattan.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus (earned) $2,011,000

OFFICERS:

Theodore F. Miller, President.
Samuel W. Boocock, Vice-President.
Alexander M. White, Vice-President.
David H. Lauman, Treasurer.
S. W. Husted, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas T. Barr — Willis L. Ogden
Samuel W. Boocock — Joseph E. Owens
George W. Chauncey — John J. Pierrepont
William N. Dykman — Charles M. Pratt
William Hester — George G. Reynolds
Francis L. Hine — Charles A. Schieren
William A. Jamison — Edward M. Shepard
David H. Lauman — J. H. Walbridge
Frank Lyman — Alexander M. White
Theodore F. Miller — Willis D. Wood

CARNEGIE TRUST CO.

115 Broadway

RESOURCES OVER $10,000,000.00

Interest paid on check accounts

Chas. C. Dickinson, Pres't

Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

OFFICERS:

EDWIN GOULD.....President
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.....1st V. Pres't
CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG.....2d V. Pres't
JOHN A. HILTON....3d V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Charles P. Armstrong, — Frank J. Gould,
Frank Brainard, — John A. Hilton,
Harry Bronner, — Myron T. Herrick,
Franklin Q. Brown, — Edward T. Jeffery,
Robert C. Clowry, — Winslow S. Pierce,
Edmund C. Converse, — Morton F. Plant,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, — Dick S. Ramsay,
F. C. Costello, — Frederick B. Schenck,
Grenville M. Dodge, — Andrew Squire,
A. Goepel, — William H. Taylor,
George J. Gould, — John P. Truesdell,
Edwin Gould. — E. F. C. Young.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 16, 1908. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.....	$300,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 08	..	180
America	1,500,000	13	S	Jan. 2, 08	485	500
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 07	220	230
Bk of Discount	100,0000	..	..	.....	150	160
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	115	125
Bowery	250,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 08	315	325
Bronx Borough	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)...	300,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 08	150	155
Century	200,000	..	..	Oct. 1, 07	170	185
Chase National.	5,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 08	225	..
Chat'mNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 08	305	315
Chelsea Exch...	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Chemical Nat..	3,000,000	2½	E	Mar. 2, 08	395	415
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 08	130	140
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 07	295	300
Coal & Iron Nat.	500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 08	190	200
Colonial	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 08	700	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 08	425	500
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 08	175	185
Consol'd Nat...	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 10, 08	110	125
Corn Exchange	8,000,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 08	270	280
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 08	135	145
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	160	165
Fifth Avenue..	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 08	3700	..
Fifth National.	250,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 08	310	350
First National.	10,000,000	8	Q	Apr. 1, 08	640	..
Fourteenth St..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 08	175	200
Fourth Nat....	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 08	170	178
Gal'tin Nat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 08	310	325
Garfield Nat...	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 08	300	325
Ger.-Am. ($75).	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 08	125	135
German Exch..	200,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 08	475	500
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 07	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 08	255	275
Hanover Nat....	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 08	475	485
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 08	520	530
Interboro	200,000	..	..	.....	..	155
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Oct. 1, 07	..	125
Irv. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 08	170	180
Jefferson	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 08	165	175
Liberty Nat....	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 08	425	440
Lincoln Nat....	1,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 08	500	550
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	18	S	Jan. 2, 08	275	285
Mar. & Ful.Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 08	235	..
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 2, 08	210	220
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	16	S	July 2, 07	115	120
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 08	145	155
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 08	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Mar. 7, 08	390	..
Metropolitan...	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 08	157	165
Mount Morris...	250,000	4	S	May 1, 08	220	240
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 08	250	265
Nassau ($50)...	500,000	4	S	May 1, 07	200	210
Nat. Cop. Bank	2,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
N. Netherlands.	200,000	..	..	.....	200	220
N. Y. (N.B.A.)..	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 08	280	290
N.Y.County Nat	500,000	20	S	Jan. 2, 08	1300	..
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 07	145	155
N't & Day B'k.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	400
Nineteenth W'd	300,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 08	..	490
Northern	300,000	3	..	July 1, 07	..	160
Pacific ($50)...	500,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 08	230	245
Park National..	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 08	395	405
People's ($25)..	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 08	300	325
PhenixNat.($20)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 08	140	145
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 08	570	600
Riverside	100,000	..	..	Jan. 2, 07	200	..
Seaboard Nat...	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 08	340	350
Second Nat....	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 08	350	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 08	320	330
23d Ward.....	100,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 08	190	..
Union Exch....	750,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 08	170	180
Wash. Heights.	100,000	..	..	.....	230	..
West Side.....	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 08	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	8	S	Dec 31, 07	400	425

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	$6,760,700	1½	Q	May 1, 08	95	..
Do preferred	*14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 08	89	92
BinghamtonGas 1st 5s, 1948....	650,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 07	85	95
Bklyn. Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	..	65
Do 1st mtgos	500,000	2½	S	Sept, 1907	75	90
B. Un. G. cv. 6s	3,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1907	104	..
Buffalo Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
††Buff. City 5s.	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 07	55	58
Cent. Un.5s,1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	92	96
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932....	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	85	93
††Con. G.of N.J. 1st con.5s.1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	78	85
Denver G. & El.	3,600,000	½	M	July 1, 07	72	77
††Do. 1st con. 5s, 1949....	2,580,000	2½	S	May, 1907	80	..
Do p.l.6s,1918	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1907	95	102
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925.....	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	20	35
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915....	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug, 1907	93	98
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	Nov, 1907	99	102
Do 1st 5s....	10,290,000	2½	S	Nov, 1907	99	101
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	Jul 2, '00	52	60
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908...	800,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	10	20
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.....	1,000,000	..	..	May, 1904	20	40
††Logansport & W.V.1st6s,1925	1,750,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	15	30
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip.....	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1907	100	..
Do 1st 6s,1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1907	103	106
Mutual	3,500,000	3	S	Jan 10, 08	125	150
NewAmsterdam 6s, 1948.....	10,635,000	2½	S	July, 1907	90	95
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	95	100
Do con.5s,1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	85	92
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 07	85	92
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924.....	1,940,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	10	20
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937...	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	75	85
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944..	3,294,000	2½	S	Sep, 1907	90	95
Do con. mtge. 6s, 1918....	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1908	97	..
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Sep, 1907	75	83
So. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1907	100	108
Do 1st 5s....	10,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1907	93	98
Standard (N.Y.)	5,000,000	5½	S	Dec., 1906	..	75
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 07	70	100
Do 1st 5s,1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov, 1907	92	97
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1907	91	98

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 16, 1908. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	..	..	.....	275	295
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 08	435	460
B'd & Mtg.Guar	3,000,000	3	Q	Nov 15,07	290	310
Bowling Green.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 08	295	310
Broadway Tr..	700,000	3	S	Nov. 6, 07	115	125
Brooklyn	$1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 08	400	415
Carnegie	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	145
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 08	1500	..
Citizens'	500,000	..	..	.....	110	125
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	100	125
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan., 2, 08	325	335
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 07	..	310
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)..	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 08	1075	1105
Fidelity Trust...	750,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Fifth Avenue...	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,08	400	425
Flatbush	200,000	4	S	July 1, 07	250	265
Franklin	1,500,000	3½	Q	Jan. 2, 08	190	210
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 08	230	..
Guaranty Trust	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,08	390	410
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	150	165
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 08	270	290
Home	500,000	2	S	Jul 15, 07	85	100
Hudson Trust..	1,000,000	3	..	Mar 15,07	110	..
Kings County..	500,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 08	440	460
Knickerb. Trust	1,200,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Lawyers' Mtg..	2,500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 07	178	185
Law.T.In.& Tr..	4,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 08	..	185
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	100	108
Long Island....	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 08	240	270
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	16	S	Jan. 2, 08	400	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	6	S	.....	775	825
Metropolitan ..	2,000,000	6	Q	Apr. 1, 08	450	475
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 07	85	95
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,08	400	420
Mutual Alliance	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 08	175	190
Nassau	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 08	..	210
National Surety	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 08	148	152
N.Y.LifeIn.& T.	1,000,000	125	S	Dec 10, 07	900	930
N.Y.Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1907	120	140
New York.....	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,08	480	505
People's Trust..	1,000,000	1	M	.....	285	285
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 30, 07	350	390
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Mar 31,08	355	375
Title Insurance	2,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 07	105	125
Tr. Co. of Am..	2,000,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 07	295	310
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 10, 08	1100	1200
U. S. Mtg. & T..	2,000,000	10	S	Dec 31, 07	..	385
United States....	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 08	1085	1100
Van Norden....	1,000,000	2	Q	Mar 31,08	..	300
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 08	400	..
Windsor	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 20, 07	..	165

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$7,500,000	6	..	.....	1	3
††Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	22	..
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov, 1907	93	100
N. Y. & E. R....	750,000	1½	Q	.....	..	60
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 07	50	60
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946.....	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1907	85	88
10th & 23d St....	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1907	25	..

FIRE LOSS FIGURES MOUNTING HIGHER

Loss at Chelsea Adds Heavily to Rate, Which Was Already $600,000 a Day.

LAX PRECAUTIONARY LAWS

Experts Figure That 75 Per Cent. of Annual Destruction of Property Is Preventable.

The Chelsea fire, according to authorities, added $9,000,000 to fire losses, which had already for the first quarter of 1908 exceeded those of 1907. The aggregate net losses of the individual companies carrying insurance in the burned district is placed at over $7,250,000. What have been the total losses of the insurance companies in the United States since the first of the year has not been figured out, but the authorities in insurance matters have estimated that the loss in values by fire in that short time has progressed at an average rate of $600,000 a day, a rate which, if kept up, will mount up at the end of year to $219,000,000. At least 75 per cent. of the fire losses in the country are preventable, the insurance experts say, but efforts to control this waste are limited almost entirely to the pressure brought to bear by the insurance companies through a rising scale of rates against danger spots, individually and collectively. What the local Governments contribute to the work of keeping down fire losses is confined almost exclusively to fire fighting, and the importance of fire prevention is recognized only by inadequate and loosely enforced building regulations.

If the estimate that 75 per cent. of the $219,000,000, which is the predicted total of the fire losses of 1908, could be caved is correct, it will be seen that an enormous amount could profitably be spent each year with the object of saving this $150,000,000 wasted in preventable fires.

The figures quoted above take no account of the sums spent in fire prevention. Counting in the estimates of expenditures for protection against fire, it has been stated that the annual fire losses in the United States exceed the annual value of the gold, silver, and coal produced each year, and amount to more than 80 per cent. of the value of new buildings. These interesting comparisons are made in statistics compiled by Herbert M. Wilson of the United States Geological Survey for The Engineering News, who takes the figures for 1906, which were, of course, much larger than normal because of the San Francisco fire.

"The building operations of the leading cities in the United States," says Mr. Wilson, "amounted to nearly $650,000,000 in 1906. Against this the cost of fire to the country (including not only property destroyed, but maintenance of Fire Departments, payment of insurance premiums, so-called curative agencies, and other incidentals amounted to over $500,000,000, or over 80 per cent. of the value of the total new building production.

"This fire tax exceeds the total annual value of gold, silver, and coal production. The annual fire loss in the United States is, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, $2.47 per capita, while the average annual loss in six large European countries is only 33 cents per capital, or one-eighth that the United States. In addition to this loss of property, there have been destroyed in this country by fire 6,000 human lives in one year's time.

"Undoubtedly the greater part of this immense waste in money and lives could be prevented by proper construction of houses, factories, and business buildings. Such construction would not only cost little more than the prevalent combustible buildings in the first place, but also would result in real economy in the long run."

The only contribution to the problem by the Federal authorities has been in investigations into structural materials. Laboratories have been established at St. Louis, Norfolk, Chicago, New York, and other cities. At the one laboratory in St. Louis 52,531 separate tests of materials have been made, in addition to 10,000 chemical analyses.

The Federal investigators have given particular attention in their experiments to the clay products which are taking a more important place in building operations every year. The use of tarra cotta in the fireproof buildings of large cities has created a new demand for fireproof clay products which is being extended rapidly, and the value of clay products used in building operations totaled $160,000,000 in 1906, the last year for which statistics are available. Millions of square feet of this material are used in New York alone every year for floors and partitions in the steel-constructed buildings.

In the last two or three years the movement for better building construction has gained considerable headway in the United States. The Society of Building Inspectors and Commissioners and the National Fire Protective Association are two bodies which have undertaken to impress upon the country the economic advantage of fireproof buildings. They have also drafted model building codes for submission to cities and towns.

Figures gathered from time to time show that wood is being supplanted by incombustible materials. Partial explanation of this lies in the rising price of lumber; every year the difference in the original cost of a fireproof and a non-fireproof house grows less. Concrete construction is rapidly multiplying fireproof dwellings, and the use of tarra cotta for private houses, not only in walls, floors, and partitions but in the wall material, is coming into practice.

THE

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MAX SHINBORN FREE AGAIN.

Noted Bank Burglar Still Denies His Identity—Invented In Prison.

CONCORD, N. H., April 19.—Adhering firmly to his story that he was a victim of mistaken identity, a prisoner known as Max Shinborn, or Maximillian Schoenbein, a bank burglar of international notoriety, was released to-day from the State Prison. His sentence for the robbery of the Walpole (N. H.) Savings Bank on April 21, 1865, expired on Easter Sunday.

All through his confinement the prisoner has insisted that his real name is Henry E. Woebus, and he has made numerous attempts to have the State and Federal courts consider his assertion.

Shinborn has been the most daring and successful of all safe blowers. It is estimated that in the series of burglaries committed by his gang more than $2,000,000 was stolen within ten years, and that Shinborn's share of the loot was not less than $500,000. He is said to have been the head of a gang which in 1869 broke into the vaults of the Ocean Bank on Greenwich Street, New York, and got away with $1,000,000 worth of plunder.

Immediately upon his release to-day the prisoner went to St. John's Roman Catholic Church, where he attended mass. Later he left for Boston. He is now 74 years of age, but is well preserved. He has employed his time with a mechanical invention, from which he hopes to obtain sufficient money to support him.

FINE HUNTING LAND SOLD.

Public to be Excluded from Tract in Sullivan County.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 19.—A tract of 450 acres in the heart of the deer and game section of Sullivan County has just been purchased for a private preserve, thus taking from the public the best hunting grounds in this section of the State. The purchasers are Jacob Gunther of this city and Andrew McCullough, Jr., of Monticello. The land is in the town of Forestburg, where 100 deer are taken annually, and where thousands of New York sportsmen go to hunt.

Within the last two years, the best hunting and fishing grounds in Sullivan County have been taken up by private persons, New York sportsmen being gradually driven to the Adirondacks region.

$15,150,000
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company

Fifty-Year Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

TOTAL ISSUE. $20,000,000

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company by endorsement on each bond

Principal payable January 1, 1956, interest January 1st and July 1st; both payable in gold coin of the United States of the standard of weight and fineness as it existed May 1, 1906, without deduction for any taxes which the Company or the Trustee may be required to pay

The bonds are secured by a mortgage to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and William A. Wildhack, as Trustee, dated June 27, 1906, copies of which may be obtained at our office, and are in the form of coupon bonds of one thousand dollars each, which may be registered as to principal only or may be exchanged for full registered bonds without coupons in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Registered bonds may also be exchanged for coupon bonds.

WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, $15,150,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 91 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For full particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. W. H. Newman, President of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

April 18, 1908.

CHICAGO, INDIANA & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the President.

New York, March 23, 1908.

Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

The Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company was formed April 9, 1906, by the consolidation of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company, which owned a line from South Bend, Ind., to Ladd, Ill., with several small branches, and the Indiana Harbor Railroad Company, of Indiana, which owned a line from Indiana Harbor to Osborn, Ind. In addition it constructed and acquired a line from Osborn to Danville, Ill.

The lines now owned by this Company are as follows:

From South Bend, Ind., to Ladd Township, Ill.	191.82 miles
Dune Park, Ind., to Danville, Ill.	125.59 "
Branches and connecting lines	11.63 "
Total lines owned	329.04 "

More than twenty miles of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad are in the center of the South Chicago and Calumet River manufacturing district. This part of the line was very expensive to build, but is of great value to the property. The Company owns extensive shops at Gibson, Ind., and yards at that point and at Indiana Harbor which contain more than seventy miles of track. From Indiana Harbor it enters Chicago over the tracks of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. It has also trackage rights over the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad which give it access to all the industries on that line in Chicago, and direct connection with western roads. At Danville, Ill., it makes connection with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway and with it forms a continuous line to the coal fields of Indiana and southern Illinois and furnishes a through route between Chicago and the Southern States via the Ohio River gateway.

The development of the coal mines in the Harrisburg district since the construction of this road has been very rapid and the coal tonnage received at Danville, although the line has been opened but a short time, has now reached more than two million tons per annum. This places the Company in position, not only to supply fuel to one hundred and fifty or more important growing industries in the manufacturing district of the Calumet River and South Chicago, but to furnish its affiliated lines—the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and the Michigan Central Railroad Company—with coal in their western territory, and enables it to compete with other roads in the handling of coal for all consumers in Chicago.

The former Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad (now known as the Kankakee Division) paid, prior to the consolidation, interest on its funded debt of $4,850,000, and a dividend of 4 per cent. upon its capital stock of $5,000,000. This Division is largely used for interchanging freight between eastern and western roads entering Chicago.

The Company owns equipment as follows: 121 locomotives, 19 cars in passenger service and 5,362 cars in freight and work service.

The mortgage of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company made June 27, 1906, to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and William A. Wildhack, of Indianapolis, as trustees, to secure a total issue of $20,000,000 of 50-Year Four Per Cent Gold Bonds, is a first lien upon all of the above described lines of railroad, equipment, yards, and shops (subject to trackage rights of other companies over less than fifty miles,) except that there are outstanding $4,850,000 of bonds of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad Company, which are a lien on the Kankakee Division only, and to provide for which bonds of the Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company are reserved. The $15,150,000 of bonds now offered for sale are guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, the guaranty being endorsed upon each bond.

The Capital of the Company consists of:

Bonds	$20,000,000
Preferred Stock	5,000,000
Common Stock	15,000,000

Following is a condensed statement of the Company's financial operations for the year ended December 31, 1907:

Earnings from operation	$3,004,482 98
Expenses of operation, 64.67 per cent.	1,943,129 92
Net earnings	$1,061,353 06
Other income	88,177 86
Gross income	$1,149,530 92
Deductions from income:	
Fixed charges, Interest, Rentals and Taxes	926,350 87
Surplus	$223,180 05

From the foregoing summary it will be seen that, during what was practically the first year of the full operation of its road, this Company earned a fair surplus over and above all operating expenses and fixed charges, and more than the amount needed to pay interest on the total authorized bond issue.

Very respectfully yours,
W. H. NEWMAN, President.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended April 16, 1908.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ended April 16, $16,095,000	Week Ended April 16, 1908. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	87	87	86½	86½	11
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	80½	80½	80½	80½	1
American Thread 4s	85	86	85	86	6
American Tobacco 4s	69	70¼	68½	70¼	802
American Tobacco 4s reg	70	70	70	70	½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104	105½	103¾	105⅜	141
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	97	97	96⅞	96⅞	121
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	87	87	86½	86½	10
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 5s	88	88½	88	88	13
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99	99½	99	99⅝	69
	86	86	86	86	12
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	91¼	91½	91¼	91¼	19
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	97⅝	98	97½	97¾	60½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	87	87⅞	87	87½	11
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	89¼	90	89¼	90	25
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	70⅜	71⅞	70¼	71½	1,290
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	96⅞	99	96	99	123
Buffalo Gas 5s	55	55	55	55	11
Canada Southern 1st 5s, J. P. M. & Co. cfs	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	43
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	105	105½	105	105½	11
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	65	65	65	65	2
Central Leather 5s	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅜	50
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	96¾	96½	95¾	96⅞	48½
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	84	84	84	84	8
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	124	124	124	124	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	112	112	111½	112	18
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	14
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	95	95	95	95	7
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	89	91	89	91	7
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	95½	96	95½	95⅝	318
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	95	95	94½	95	36
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 4s	89¼	89¼	88½	89	14
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 3½s	99¾	100	99¾	100	86
Chi., Bur. & Q., Nebraska Ext. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	112	112	111	111	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gold 3½s, Series B	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	27
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, C. & Mo. River 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	22
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Southwest. Div. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, C. & P. West. 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, La C. & Dav. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s	118	118	118	118	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 6s	109½	109¾	109½	109½	5
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s, reg	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	85	85½	84¾	84¾	71
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	62¾	63½	62¾	63½	77
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	65¼	65¼	64	64¾	17
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	127	127	127	127	1
Colorado Midland 4s	82	82	82	82	5
Colorado Industrial 5s	60	60	60	60	11
Colorado Southern 4s	54½	55½	54	53½	77
Colorado & Southern ref. & ext. 4½s	88	88⅝	88	88	27
Consolidated Gas conv. 6s	77⅞	78¾	77⅞	78⅝	175
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	120	120	118⅝	120	176
	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	5
Dallas & Waco 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Delaware & Hudson, Penn. Div. 7s	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	98	98	98	98	13
Detroit City Gas 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96¾	96¾	5
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	47	47	47	47	1
Distillers' Securities 5s	69¾	70	69⅝	69⅜	22
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Erie 1st con., prior lien 4s	86	86	86	86	1
Erie gen. 4s	70	70⅜	70	70⅜	40
Erie conv. 4s, Series A	55¾	56¾	55½	55½	72
Erie conv. 4s, Series B	52½	52¼	51¼	51¼	60
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	2
General Electric conv. deb. 5s	117	117	116½	116¾	33
Green Bay & Western deb. B	12	12	11½	11¾	32
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	25
Hocking Valley 4½s	100	100	100	100	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	98	98	98	98	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	5
International Mer. Marine col. tr. 4½s	63	67¼	62¼	67⅝	6,412
International Steam Pump 6s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
International Paper conv. 5s	81	81	81	81	2
International Paper 1st 6s	102	102	102	102	2
International Navigation 5s	80	80	80	80	2
Iowa Central ref. 4s	75	75⅝	75	75⅝	20
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	67½	68	67	68	9
Kansas City Southern 3s	70	70	70	70	1
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped gtd	79½	80½	79½	80½	79
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	101⅝	101½	101⅝	101½	4
Lake Shore 3½s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92½	92⅞	92	92¾	123
Lake Shore deb. 4s	92	92½	92	92	9
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	90½	90⅝	90½	90½	3
Louisiana & Arkansas 5s	98	98	98	98	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	96	96¼	96	96	19
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	4
Louisville & Nashville, At., K. & C. 4s	88	88	88	88	16
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	102¼	102¼	102⅛	102¼	25
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	52	52	52	52	11
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	83	84	82	82	21
Mexican Central consol. 4s	81½	81⅝	80⅜	80⅝	261
Mexican Central 1st income	17½	17½	16¼	16⅞	117
Mexican Central 2d income	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅜	119
Milwaukee & Northern, main line 6s	105⅛	105⅛	105½	105¼	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96½	96½	96	96¼	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80⅞	80⅞	80¼	80¼	24½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	99	99	99	99	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas s. f. 4½s	74¾	75	74¾	75	32
Missouri Pacific 4s	72	72	72	72	15
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	9
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol. 5s	106⅞	107½	106⅞	107½	3
Nassau Electric 4s	76¾	76¾	76½	76½	10
New York Central deb. 4s	94	94	94	94	7
New York Central gen. 3½s	90	90½	90	90½	53
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	77½	77½	77¼	77½	37
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, 2d	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	15
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	76¾	78¼	76¾	78¼	102
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	10
N.Y.,N.H. & H.def.6s,sub.cfs.,1st in pd	120⅞	121	120⅞	121	18
N.Y.,N.H. & H.def.6s,sub.cfs.,full pd	123½	123¾	123¼	123⅜	53
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	86	86	86	86	1
N. Y., Ontario & Western ref. 4s	94	95	94	95	6
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	93¾	94½	93¾	94½	9
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	93	93½	93	93½	2
Norfolk & Western conv. 4s	81¼	81¼	80¾	80¾	41
Norf. & West., Poca'tas Coal & Coke 4s	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	85	20
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	99½	100⅛	99⅜	100	62
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	3
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	71⅛	73	71⅛	73	7
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	95	95	95	95	6
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	89	89¼	89	89¼	34
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	8
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	12
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1912	96¼	96¼	96	96¼	19
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	91½	92	91¼	92	84½
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	104	104	104	104	1
People's Gas of Chicago ref. 5s	98	98	98	98	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	2
Reading gen. 4s	96¼	97¼	96¼	97½	79
Reading gen. 4s reg	95½	95¼	95½	95½	2
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	74
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. gen. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	4
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	76	76	76	76	2
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So., R. & G. 4s	81	81	81	81	5
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	104¼	105	104¼	105	14
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	68	68⅞	67¼	68	281
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	61	62⅞	61	62⅞	22
St. Louis & Southwestern 1st 4s	87¾	88	87½	87⅝	16
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s, red. to 4½s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80	80	80	16
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s, 1909	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
Southern Pacific 1st col. 4s	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	5½
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	89¼	89⅛	89⅛	89½	161½
Southern Pacific 1st consol. 4s	93	90	92½	92½	82
Tennessee Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	104	104	104	104	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107½	108½	107½	108	25
Third Avenue con. 4s	62	62	62	62	5
Third Avenue con. 4s, ctfs., stamped	61	61	58½	59¼	167
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	7
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	71	71	71	71	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100⅛	90
Union Pacific conv. 4s	85¼	85½	85	85½	804½
United Railways of San Francisco 4s	64¼	64¼	64¼	64⅝	7
U. S. Realty & Improvement 5s	70	70	69	69	3
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	95⅝	96	95¼	96	1,066
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg	92⅜	94	92¾	94	6½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	83½	84	83½	84	2
Wabash 1st 5s	107	107	106½	107	47
Wabash ref. & ext. 4s	43½	44½	43½	44½	17
Wabash 2d 5s	89	89½	89	89½	5
Wabash debenture B	46	46	46	46	5
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	100	100	100	100	9
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	45	45	44	45	12
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	5
Western Maryland 1st 4s	65	65	65	65	23
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. conv. s. f. 5s	75	75	74¾	74¾	19
West Shore 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
West Shore 4s reg	100	100	99½	99½	40
Western Union conv. 4s, Series A	78	78	78	78	5
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	84	84	84	84	9
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	84	84	84	84	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	81½	81½	81	81	8
Total sales					$14,500,500

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Imperial Japanese 4s	77	77	77	77	9½
Imperial Japanese 4½s	86	86	85¾	86	37
Imperial Japanese 4½s, 2d series	85⅝	85¾	85⅝	85½	17
Republic of Cuba 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
United States of Mexico 4s	93½	93½	93	93	98
Total sales					$163,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Twos, registered	104	104	104	104	20
Threes, coupon	102	102	102	102	1
Fours, coupon	123½	123½	123	123	7
Total sales					$28,000

CITY BONDS.

New York City 4½s, 1917	102½	103¼	102½	103	15
New York City 4½s, 1957	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	8
New York City 4½s, 1957, when issued	106¾	107	106⅝	106¾	1,094
New York City 4½s, 1917, when issued	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102⅝	184
Total sales					$1,251,000

STATE BONDS.

New York Highway Impt. 4s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Virginia 6s def., Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	30	37½	30	36½	147
Total sales					$152,000
Grand total					$16,095,000

Government Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1908 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104½	Jan. 8	103¾	Apr. 3	104	Apr. 15, 1908
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	104⅛	Jan. 20	104¼	Jan. 20	104⅛	Jan. 20, 1908
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	122¾	Mar. 17	118½	Jan. 16	120½	Mar. 25, 1908
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	123½	Apr. 13	120¾	Jan. 8	123	Apr. 15, 1908
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	102	Apr. 15	101	Feb. 8	102	Apr. 15, 1908
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	101¼	Feb. 4	101¼	Feb. 4	101¼	Mar. 4, 1908
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	101¼	Feb. 24	101	Mar. 11	101	Mar. 11, 1908
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	99½	Feb. 4	96	Jan. 2	98	Apr. 10, 1908
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Dec. 1, 1953 J. D.	94½	Feb. 3	90½	Jan. 7	93	Apr. 16, 1908
Republic of Cuba 5s M. S.	104	Jan. 28	100¾	Mar. 6	101⅞	Apr. 15, 1908
Republic of Cuba 5s, reg					98	Nov. 6, 1907
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,Feb.15,1925 F. A.	91	Feb. 4	85¼	Mar. 2	86	Apr. 16, 1908
I.Jap.Gv.4½s,2d ser.,Jy.10,1925 J. J.	89	Jan. 3	83⅞	Jan. 18	85½	Apr. 15, 1908
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan. 1, 1931 J. J.	80	Jan. 2	75	Jan. 21	77	Apr. 16, 1908
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.					117½	Jun. 14, 1906
Pan. Can. L., 10-80-yr. 2s, 1936 Q. F.	103¾	Mar. 12	103¼	Mar 18	103¼	Mar. 13, 1908
Philippine 4s, 1914-1964 Q. F.					111	May 3, 1906
Phil.Is.p.w.& imp.reg.4s,1935 Q. M.					108¾	Feb. 26, 1906

CITY BONDS.

N. Y. City 4s, 1956, reg. *M. N.	99	Mar. 20	99	Mar 20	99	Mar. 20, 1908
N. Y. City 4s, 1957 *M. N.	98⅜	Mar. 31	98⅜	Mar 31	98⅜	Mar.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

53 Choice Woodlawn and Williamsbridge Lots.

Partition Sale

JULIUS H. HAAS,
AUCTIONEER
Will Sell at Public Auction at
Bronx R. E. Auction Rooms
S. W. COR. 149TH ST. & 3D AVE.
Tuesday, April 28, 1908,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

S. S. 226th St.
280 ft. E. of White Plains Ave., 200x114, vacant.

N. S. 227th St.
480 ft. E. of White Plains Ave., 100x114, vacant.

N. S. 228th St.
280 ft. E. of White Plains Ave., 100x114, vacant.

N. S. 229th St.
105 ft. W. of 4th Ave., 100x114, vacant.

N. S. 239th St.
40 ft. E. of Fulton Ave., 100x100, vacant.

W. S. of Mathilda St.
200 ft. N. of 237th St., 125x100, vacant.

E. S. of Mathilda St.
200 ft. S. 239th St., 100x100, vacant.

E. S. Fulton Ave
105 ft. S. of 238th St., 100x115, vacant.

E. S. Oneida Ave.
Block front from 236th St. to 237th St., 200x125, vacant.

N. S. of 234th St.
185 ft. W. of Katonah Ave., running through to 235th St., 75x200, vacant.

Mortgages aggregating 80% may remain on bond and mortgage at option of purchaser.

For further particulars apply Auctioneer's office, 149th St. and Third Ave., Realty Bldg.

Auction Sale.
LARCHMONT AND MAMARONECK.
Improved and unimproved property.
Acre plots, city lots, modern house,
SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 2 P. M.,
on the premises, Larchmont Station.
Diagrams, full particulars, terms, of
GEO. W. BARD, Auct'r.
City Hall Bldg., Mt. Vernon. Tel. 249.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Desirable

loans on improved property will have prompt attention and always be quickly acted upon.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS **$9,500,000**
37 Liberty Street, 59 Liberty Street, MANHATTAN.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
1354 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Geo. R. Read & Co
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 2 East 35th St.

Bargains!!!—5½-story fireproof tenement, $21,000; 10-room double flat, 3d and Lexington Avs., $17,000; 12-room double flat, near 5th Av., $30,000; 12-room triple, near Amsterdam Av., $30,000; 125th, near 3d Av., tenement, store property, $33,000. L. Hutter, 47 East 104th St.

MORTGAGE MONEY.
HAVE FUNDS FOR 1ST AND 2D MORTGAGES.
MANHATTAN. PRINCIPAL ONLY.
A. L. PRAGER, 132 Nassau St.

5—5½%
First mortgage money.
ADLER, 1,506 1st Av.

West Side.

To dissolve partnership, choice Broadway corner elevator apartment; bargain; principals. Thompson, 132 Nassau St.

Snap.—57th, Near 8th Av.—4-story private house, $38,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East Side.

Special List of Bargains!!!—115th St., near 3d Av., attractive, 5-story double flat at $28,500, only $3,500 cash; handsome private house, 92d St., near Lexington, $9,000, cash $2,000; on 96th St., near Lexington, 3-story, bay, brown-stone dwelling, 19x100, $13,000, cash $2,500; elegant brownstone single flat, Lexington Av., for $19,500. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Bargain.—East 41st St.; 3-story private house, $9,500; terms arranged. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—4-story private dwelling, Lex. Av., near 72d St.; price $23,000; terms to suit. Garrison & Co., 82 Wall St.

87th Street, near East End Avenue, 3-story private house, $12,250. Folsom, 835 B'way.

Below 14th Street.

Greenwich Av., Near 11th St.—4-story building, $24,000; easy terms. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

For Sale at A BARGAIN AT CLAVERACK
Near Hudson, N. Y.
The property known as Hudson River Institute. It consists of 20 acres of land and two large buildings, containing about 250 rooms. Suitable for Summer Boarding House, School, Sanitarium, Home for Convalescents, Aged People, or Orphan Asylum. Very healthy. Good spring water. Pond, gymnasium, and athletic field on premises. Price $12,000. Address JOHN C. HAVEMEYER, Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

ONLY $5,800 On Easy Terms.

Splendidly planned, honestly built, attractive six-room and attic house; hardwood trim, combination fixtures, parquet floors, cemented cellar, open nickel plumbing, gas range, laundry tubs, porcelain bath and washstand, at

GRANTWOOD ON HUDSON,

(opposite Grant's Tomb.) Plot 50x100, 45 minutes from downtown and 15 minutes from uptown New York. Tickets and booklet at office on property, or
Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co., Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway.
Phone 507 Bryant. New York City.

UPPER RIDGEWOOD.

Elegant building sites within 5 minutes' walk of station; finest views in BERGEN COUNTY; macadam roads, water, electricity,
PLOTS 60x150.
Price to start, $600 per plot.
Reasonable terms.
GORDON & FORMAN,
Ridgewood, N. J., or 256 Broadway, N. Y.

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH COMPLETED McADOO TUBES.
Homesites on the Lackawanna Railroad, 500 feet above the sea; 40 minutes out; restricted residential neighborhood; all improvements; near depot, schools, churches. Price low, terms easy. Call, 'phone, or write BROWER, Room 300, 1 West 34th St. Tel. 6282—38.

Subway trains now running; buy a healthy home in beautiful Jersey hills, near Montclair; transportation convenient; new residential park development; one block from trolley; Caldwell Cedars property; cottages, bungalows, building plots; small monthly payments. Write for booklet just issued. American Homes Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

ON THE PICTURESQUE PALISADES | Magnificent dwelling, all modern improvements, close to N. Y. City; your own terms. Inquire 203 East 48th St.

COUNTRY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Lake Champlain Cottage to rent, Essex, N. Y. 6 rooms, furnished, $150; boats. E. W. Leaning, 230 Lark St., Albany, N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DON'T WAIT

Until the tunnels and Blackwell's Island Bridge are in operation, for you will then have to pay more than double the prices.

BUY NOW AT **ELMHURST HEIGHTS** NEW YORK CITY

Nearer to-day in time and distance to Herald Square than Brooklyn and the Bronx and soon to be but 15 minutes away.

A section of the city that is rapidly building up, and where the best opportunities are offered to the quick acting investor.

The growth of the city is now eastward—in nearby Queens.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS—NO ASSESSMENTS—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Write at once for particulars.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Flushing Country Place for Rent or Sale.—3 acres; brick mansion; late residence of H. A. Rogert; 3 stories; large attic; 10 rooms; butler's pantry; 2 bathrooms; conservatory; large basement, kitchen, and laundry; steam heat; hardwood floors; $75,000; rent, $250 per month. Apply Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194 Broadway, New York City, or local agents.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE.

Opportunity to Secure a Permanent Home
DON'T LOSE IT
$750 CASH Balance on Easy Terms. Immediate possession.
752a LAFAYETTE AVE. 2-sty. & b. brick, 7 rooms & bath; Bait. heater; open plumbing; now being decorated Price $4,750
365a QUINCY ST. 2-sty. & b. brown-stone; 7 large rms. & b.; furnace. Price $6,250
398 CLASSON AVE. 2½-sty. & b. brick; 10 rs. and bath. Price $6,250
10 IRVING PLACE 3-sty. & b. brick; 10 rooms and bath; furnace. Price $6,750
627 HANCOCK ST. 2½-sty. & b. brick; 10 rms. and bath; furnace. Price, $6,750
N. B.—If none of the above houses suit you, call or send for list of over 100 dwellings in Brooklyn owned by us, which can be bought on easy terms of payment.
Realty Associates, 176 Remsen St., B'klyn OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

ECONOMY ELEGANCE EASE | IN OUR NEW DETACHED TWO-FAMILY FLATBUSH HOUSES,
On East 17th St., near Avenue "O," two blocks north from Kings Highway Station of Brighton Beach "L." Well planned. Well built. Well trimmed. Well equipped. Artistic decoration.
EXTRA DEEP LOTS.
RENTALS 8 rooms and bath, $35.00; 7 rooms and bath, $30.00
LOW FOR SUCH ACCOMMODATION.
Price and Terms Very Attractive
WILL REPAY INVESTIGATION.
AGENT ON PREMISES, OR
SEALE & DRESEL,
189 Montague St., Brooklyn. Tel. 4032 Main.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION $1,000 CASH
Balance on easy terms

		PRICE.
714 President St.	2½-sty. & b. brick; 10 rooms and bath; cabinet mantels; furnace; open plumbing; A1 condition.	$7000
375 Lewis Ave.	2-sty. & b. brownstone; 8 large rooms and bath; open plumbing; furnace; A1 condition.	$7800

Realty Associates, 176 Remsen St., B'klyn N.Y.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

427 GREENE AVENUE,
Bet. Bedford & Nostrand Aves.
Full width, 3-sty. & b. brownstone; 12 rooms and bath; furnace; open plumbing; to be put in A1 order; only $1,500 cash required.
PRICE $8,750.
Realty Associates, 176 Remsen St., B'klyn N.Y.
Or your own broker.

I want to sell two city lots, Westminster Heights Park, half mile from Prospect Park; choice location; bought three years ago before boom; will sell at cost, $1,250; $625 cash necessary; balance on mortgage; lots are worth $2,000. Address Distress, Box 84 Times, Times Square.

SEVENTH AVE. STORE PROPERTY.
RENTS, $2,700; PRICE, $23,000.
Builder must sacrifice new 4-story, 26x100, cold water buildings, Park Slope; positive bargain; easiest terms. LEVY BROS., 5 Beekman St., Manhattan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

DO YOU OWN A HOUSE?
LET US MANAGE IT FOR YOU.
"BERLIN RENTING SYSTEM"
141 EAST 17TH ST.

Wanted—Several hundred acres of salt meadow land in the vicinity of Jamaica Bay. Garrison & Co., 82 Wall St.

Wanted—Private house in Harlem; state all particulars. N., 1,418 5th Av.

See me if threatened with foreclosure; deeds bought. L. Hutter, 47 East 104th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Bargain.—Hawthorne, N. Y.; 20 acres of good level land, suitable for farming purposes or good for subdivision; 7 minutes' walk from station; free and clear; terms to suit. Garrison & Co., 82 Wall St.

Builder will exchange new 4-story double flats, South Brooklyn, adjoining 4th Av. Subway, for Manhattan or Brooklyn lots or property suitable for alterations. Levy Bros., 5 Beekman St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. Plans and photographs of houses at office.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

FOREST LAKES, PATCHOGUE, L. I.
A Summer home reservation of 1,000 acres, surrounding a chain of lakes 3 miles long, just far enough from N. Y. to avoid commonplace suburban conditions. Lake-front bungalow sites, 100x500, at $1,000. Smaller plots at attractive prices. For full particulars see the Selling Agents, McVickar Gaillard Realty Co., 489 5th Av., New York.

If you have $100 cash, you can procure through us N. Y. City property which will bring you a fortune in a short time. Write at once. Address "Careful," 104 Times, Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Tarrytown.—To let, house, 14 rooms; modern improvements; carriage house, stable; five acres' fruit; fine river view; rent moderate. John Webber, 7 Beekman St., New York City.

Sale or Rent—Katonah and vicinity, farms, village property, country homes. Lewis H. Miller.

Sale—House 7 rooms, 1 acre, high ground, Katonah, N. Y., $2,500. Lewis H. Miller.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHARDSON, HELEN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Helen D. Richardson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Gibson, Hulbert & Webb, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August next.
Dated, New York, the 7th day of February, 1908.
HARRIET M. RICHARDSON,
Administratrix.
GIBSON, HULBERT & WEBB, Attorneys for Administratrix, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUTHVEN, MARY W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY W. RUTHVEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Messrs. Turner, Rolston & Horan, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of January, 1908. JOHN R. PLATT, Executor.
TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

ACOSTA, RICARDO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated Dec. 6, 1907, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICARDO ACOSTA, also known as RICARDO DE ACOSTA, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, No. 3 South William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of June next.
Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1907.
MICAELA HERNANDEZ DE ACOSTA, Executrix.
Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, Attorneys for Executrix.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New York City Lots $350 UP | **JAMAICA PARK SOUTH**
$10.00 Down. Then $5.00 Monthly.
At Jamaica—24 minutes from Wall St. District by New Subway after May 1; high, dry, level lots; 2 minutes from third-rail station; two trolleys through the property.
Broad streets, parked avenue, granolithic sidewalks, curbs, water, shade tree at every lot.
Maps, free R. R. tickets, &c., on request.
'Phone 3572—Main.
THE JAMAICA PARK SOUTH REALTY CORPORATION,
200 Montague St., Brooklyn.
354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

College Point, right on the Sound, six-room cottage with all improvements, on plot 70x102, price, $4,500. Thomas J. Smith, 414 Thirteenth St., College Point, N. Y.

JAMAICA HOUSES SALE OR RENT.
F. L. FERGUSON, 85-5 FULTON, JAMAICA.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The JOHNSON HOUSES
TWO-FAMILY BRICK semi-detached houses, situated on the east side of Whitlock Av.; Hunt's Point Av. to Tiffany St.
TO REACH THE PROPERTY by Subway, leave the train at Simpson St. station, walk south on Southern Boulevard two blocks, then east one block.
ON LOTS 22x120 FEET, the houses cover 20x55 feet, being built in pairs. Full three-story and cellar; steam heat, hardwood trim, double floors; front and gable walls of pressed brick. THE IMPORTANT FEATURES of LIGHT and AIR, AMPLY; CLOSETS and size of rooms will meet the requirements of the most exacting.
OUR TERMS ARE EASY and our prices moderate. With a small percentage of cash we offer a long-time mortgage at a low rate of interest.
THE HOUSES ARE OPEN FOR INSPECTION daily and Sundays.
George F. Johnson's Sons' Comp'y
Owners and Builders.
OFFICE, 830 WESTCHESTER Av., at the Prospect Av. Station of the Subway.

If you have not yet investigated the facts regarding

MORRIS PARK

we strongly advise you to do so at once. Important improvements that will result in increased values at MORRIS PARK are just ahead, and you should lose no time.

To see this famous property take the Subway (West Farms Express) to 177th Street and come direct to our office near the station.

For particulars by mail, address Dept. C.
FIDELITY DEVELOPMENT CO.,
Owners,
Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway.

A-RE-CO TWO-FAMILY HOUSES ON EASY TERMS
Finest two-family houses in New York—on Faile Street—half hour from downtown. Nine rooms and bath for owner, six rooms and bath for rental.
Large rooms, reception hall, big closets, hardwood floors, steam heat, hot water, electricity, gas.
Send for illustrated booklet or call.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY
1028 Westchester Avenue (Simpson Street Station of the Subway). Tel. 2383-Melrose.

150% Positive Profit
IMPROVED BRONX LOTS
near Prospect Av. station
(Lenox Av. Subway).
$1,200 to $2,000.
Call or write
EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT CO.,
Flatiron Building. Phone 3186 Gram.
Broadway and 23d St., New York.

Grant Avenue Dwellings.
Inspection invited. Just above 163d St. Three-story two-family brick and limestone dwellings; excellent locality; about 6 minutes' walk west from 161st St. and "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises.

One-family two-story 7-room house; in private neighborhood; suitable for doctor or anybody; 8 blocks from Prospect Av. Subway station, Bronx; beautifully decorated; owner leaving city; must be sold. Address M., Box 15 Times, Times Square.

A Gilt-Edge Investment.—A new-law 5-story apartment house; all improvements; all rented; on Prospect Av., Bronx; one block from Prospect Subway station; owner leaving city; will sell at a sacrifice. Address L., Box 19 Times, Times Square.

New two-family, also one-family cottage, west side of Briggs Av., north of 194th St., Fordham. Wright & Son, owners.

$750 Bronx lots, near Subway and "L"; easy terms. Shatzkin, 149 St., 3 Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY
to loan on mortgage at 5 and 5½%. Second mortgages bought.
HASLEHURST, WESTON & CO.,
40 WALL ST.

Have $20,000 to loan
ON SMALL 2D MORTGAGES,
MANHATTAN AND BRONX ONLY.
B. E. FREED, 35 NASSAU ST.

Have several applications for first and second mortgages on Brooklyn real estate. Principals. SAMUEL DOMBECK,
40-44 Court St., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Factories and Lofts
of the
Hamilton Terminal Co.

Located at the Junction of Hamilton Av., Richards, Seabring, Van Brunt and Rapelyea Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

four blocks from Hamilton Ferry, reached by all trolley lines, Subway, Bridge, and Ferries. Bowne St. Terminal directly across the street, where carload shipments can be made all over the country, part carloads from the Baltic terminal, a few blocks away.

Reasons Why
Live Manufacturers
Should Locate Here:—

Buildings are from one to three stories in height, of brick, steel and
HEAVY MILL CONSTRUCTION.

Upper floors sustaining a load of 250 lbs. and upward per square foot. There are 88 buildings in all, practically covering 2 city blocks.

We have already leased 140,000 square feet of space.

Buildings specially adapted for

Metal Workers
Foundries, Machine Shops (heavy or light,) Erecting Shops, Boilermakers, Drop Forging Shops, Architectural Iron Workers and storers of all kinds of Metals.

Machinery
Manufacturers of, dealers in or agents for machinery will find this an ideal location for manufacture or storage, on account of its proximity to
The McAdoo Terminal Building,
Home of the Machinery Industry.

Hardware and Supplies
For the same reason as given to the MACHINERY WORLD
this property is admirably adapted for hardware and supply men, being in close touch with the hardware centre and in easy reach of the Subway or ferry.

GENERAL
Importers, Exporters, Wholesale Grocers and all shippers of heavy freight will find that they cannot duplicate this location, by reason of its unexcelled combination of rail, water, and cartage facilities, together with its convenient access to the wholesale district of Manhattan.

A representative will be pleased to call with full particulars, maps, rent, &c., or will mail same to any one interested on their addressing
Hamilton Terminal Co., 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.
See J. Clifford Moore. Telephone 3959—Cortlandt.

ELDAEN BUILDING
35-37-39 W. 33d St.
HIGH CLASS MODERN BUILDING
6 Story and Basement
68 Feet Frontage
Elegant stores and extra light lofts; entire building to lease, or will divide stores or floors to suit; splendid opportunity to rent in this most desirable and choice location. Particulars on premises or of your own broker.

BANCROFT BUILDING
3-5-7 WEST 29TH STREET
Store, Basement, Second Floor { 7,000 Square Feet Private Elevator and Stairway
Entire Top Loft { 5,000 Square Feet Light on all sides
Also other small office space
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
27 West 30th St. 21 Liberty St.
Superintendent on Premises

New York Law School BUILDING
172-174 FULTON STREET
Near Broadway and Hudson Terminal
Offices and Floor Space to Let
Exceptional Light, Convenient Location.
Absolutely Fireproof
WARREN & SKILLIN, Agents
96 Broadway, or on premises.

Prominent Office Building
IN UPTOWN BUSINESS DISTRICT.
PRESENT TENANT MOVING TO LARGER QUARTERS. LIBERAL CONCESSION IN RENT FOR LARGE SUITE, OR CAN DIVIDE INTO LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES.
GROSS & GROSS COMPANY,
Knickerbocker Trust Bldg., 5th Av. & 34th St.

OFFICES TO RENT
Large or Small. Good Light. All-night elevator service. 12-story RELIANCE BUILDING, 32 Union Sq. East, 104-108 East 16th St. Agent on premises, Room 1107, or your own broker.

Realty Owners or Brokers,
what lofts or buildings can you offer to responsible importing house for a term of years? Space required 10,000 to 20,000 square feet; part possession at once; large space on single floor preferred; rental not to exceed 40c. per square foot. Mail lists and description, L. S., Box 835 Times, Times Square.

Two lofts and basement, each 62x85; reliable power up to 100 horse; new building; light all sides; elevator; steam heat; watchman; sprinkler equipment; lowest insurance; near freight terminals; plenty good help available; immediate possession. Owner, on premises, 263-271 Classon Av., near De Kalb, Brooklyn.

For Rent.—A large building centrally located, near 42d St. and Broadway, suitable for garage or storage business; about 5,000 square feet on ground floor; rent low. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

OFFICES $15 up; large and small; all light; new 18-story IMPORTERS AND TRADERS BUILDING, 24-26 Stone St. to 59-61 Pearl St., nr. Broad.

88 East 23d.—Two connecting offices, (front,) third floor; steam heat, electric light, elevator; opposite Metropolitan Life Ins. Building. Butterfield, 68 William St.

All light floors, suitable any business; elevator, steam heat; moderate rents. 48 West 28th.

Attractive lofts, unexcelled for light and air, steam heat, elevator service; from $25 up. Greenwald Brace, 3d Av. and 87th St.

DESK ROOM Desirable space. Apply Room 1107, 32 Union Square East.

Desk room, $5 month; light and pleasant. Room 708, 24-26 Stone, near Broad.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted.—To rent auditorium for rehearsals for dramatic entertainments, with facilities for rooms for classes. Address by letter only, with seating capacity, rental, and location, 280 West End Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED.

To let, reasonably, for season 1908, charming large country house directly on the ocean, thoroughly furnished, called "The Anchorage," at Seal Harbor, Mount Desert Island, Me., the owner intending European voyage. For details inquire of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U. S. N., Seal Harbor, Me.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORES AND OFFICES
To rent in the new building
N. E. Corner of Broadway and 68th St.
Ready for occupancy May 1, 1908. Apply through your broker or to the
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St., or on the premises.

Store and Basement to Let,
NO. 183 6TH AV., NEAR 13TH ST.
3D AND 4TH FLOORS TO LET,
NO. 181 6TH AV., NEAR 13TH ST.
Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt.

45 WARREN STREET.
Two light lofts, 25x65 each.
Wooster St., second loft, $30.
A.L. DAVIS, 45 Warren St.

LOFTS TO LET

Steam heat, elevator, light. 515 West 29th St.

Attractive, light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rent, $22 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable lofts, 51 West 18th St.; elevator, heat; $800-$900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studio, offices, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $22 up. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studio apartment, 115 East 34th; two rooms; bath, $40. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER KENNEDY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH KENNEDY, James Kennedy, Johanna Reedy, Johanna Reid, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Michael Kennedy, deceased; Cornelius Kennedy; Joseph Kennedy, a minor; Peter Kennedy, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Michael Kennedy, deceased; The Bowery Savings Bank, Mary Bodley, John Kennedy, and all devisees and heirs at law of the said John Kennedy, if he be deceased; Patrick Kennedy, and all devisees and heirs at law of the said Patrick Kennedy, if he be deceased, and also all persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, derived through the said John Kennedy and Patrick Kennedy, or either of them, or his or their widows, devisees, and heirs at law, or through any of them, which widows, devisees, heirs at law, and other persons, if any there be, and their names, are unknown to this plaintiff; and all persons who are or make any claim whatever as executors or administrators of any person who may be deceased, and who, if living, would have any interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, derived through the said John Kennedy and Patrick Kennedy, or either of them, or his or their widows, devisees, and heirs at law, or through any of them, and their names, are unknown to this plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 17th, 1900.
TIMOTHY MURRAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, all the devisees and heirs at law of the said John Kennedy, if he be deceased, and all devisees and heirs at law of the said Patrick Kennedy, if he be deceased, and also all persons who by purchase or inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, derived through the said John Kennedy and Patrick Kennedy, or either of them, or his or their widows, devisees, and heirs at law, or through any of them, and all persons who are or make any claim whatever as executors or administrators of any person who may be deceased, and who, if living, would have any interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, derived through the said John Kennedy and Patrick Kennedy, or either of them, or his or their widows, devisees, or heirs at law:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. J. A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of March, 1908, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, New York County, on the 3rd day of April, 1908.

The object of this action is to obtain a partition of the following described premises among the owners thereof, according to their respective rights and interests therein, or, if such a partition cannot be made without prejudice to the rights of such owners, then for a sale of said premises under the judgment to be entered in this action, and a distribution of the proceeds of such sale among said several parties entitled thereto, according to their respective rights and interests in said property. The following is a brief description of the real estate and property affected by this action, and for a partition or sale of which this action is brought:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, beginning at a point on the southerly side of Mott (now 176th) Street, distant 150 feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of said Mott Street and the westerly side of Myrtle (now Park) Avenue; running thence southerly 108 feet to the division line between Lot 71 and Lot 72; thence westerly along said division line 50 feet; thence northerly 108 feet to the southerly side of said Mott Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of said Mott Street 50 feet to the point of beginning, excepting, however, therefrom all that portion thereof which has been taken for the opening of 176th Street, said premises being known as No. 682 (now 412) East 176th Street.

All those lots of land in the City of New York, County of New York, beginning at a point on the westerly side of Jumel Place, distant northerly 168 feet 3 and ¾ inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Jumel Place with the northerly side of 167th Street; running thence westerly 100 feet; thence northerly, parallel with Jumel Place, 75 feet; thence easterly 100 feet to the westerly side of said Jumel Place, and thence southerly 75 feet to the point or place of beginning.

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, beginning at a point in the northerly side of Broome Street, distant 220 feet 8½ inches easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Broome Street and the easterly side of Hudson Street, and running thence northerly 84 feet 8¼ inches; thence westerly 22 feet 7½ inches, more or less; thence southerly 84 feet 8¼ inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Broome Street; and thence easterly 22 feet 7½ inches, more or less, to point of beginning, being known as No. 576 Broome Street.

All that lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, beginning at a point on the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue, distant 80 feet 11 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 122d Street with the said westerly line of Pleasant Avenue; running thence westerly 100 feet; thence northerly 15 feet; thence easterly 100 feet to the said westerly side of Pleasant Avenue; and thence southerly 15 feet to the point or place of beginning.

TIMOTHY MURRAY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ELLERSLIE COURT,
601 WEST 140TH ST.,
602 WEST 141ST ST.,
BROADWAY CORNERS,
Subway Station, 137th St.,
6 rooms and bath, $750 to $1150,
7 rooms and bath, $1000 to $1200.
Fine view of River.
F. ZITTEL, Agent.
Office on premises.

PINEHURST-CHISELHURST,
W. 181st St. & Fort Washington Ave.
Few minutes' walk from W. 181st St. Subway Station.
Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
4, 5, 7, 8, 9 rooms, all large and light.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT
$40 to $100.
"If refined surroundings appeal, inspection invited."

Unobstructed view of Three Thoroughfares. Must be seen to be appreciated.
STANLEY COURT,
519-527 West 134th St., North Side, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., near 137th St. Subway Station.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY MAY 1ST.
Three, four, five, six rooms, all large, light, tastefully finished; hardwood floors; sanitary plumbing; telephone service; electric lights in every apartment.
RENTS $22 to $36
OWNER ON PREMISES.

Mauretania Court **Lusitania Court**
406-420 West 148th St.
New 7 and 8 room modern elevator apartments.
Two baths and all up-to-date improvements.
E. M. Kreulewitch, Owner and Builder.
Superintendent on Premises.

THE WESTMINSTER,
St. Nicholas Av., corner 145th St.
one seven-room suite; special $600.
Decorations to suit tenant.
Best value on Washington Heights.

SPLENDID HOUSES.
Edgecombe Av., 145-71, near 142d St.; 3, 4, or 5 room apartments, new houses, all improvements; rents $18 to $30. Agent, EVERETT M. SEIXAS, on premises, for M. Morgenthau, Jr., 95 Liberty St.

141st, 231 West, Near 7th Av.—At the Manitou; high-grade elevator apartments at flathouse rents; up to date.

WEST SIDE.
HARTLEY HALL,
Central Park West, Corner 109th St.
Immediate possession.
Seven-room suite $900
Six-room suite 840
Rooms at Hartley Hall are unusually large and attractive; critical inspection and comparison invited.
WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER,
Lester Studio Building,
Madison Avenue, Corner 57th Street.

Washington and Jefferson,
318-328 West 51st Street.—Beautiful apartments, six large, light rooms, with every improvement. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
43d St., 111 West, two large rooms and bath; careful service; $50 per month. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

83d, 139 West.—Elegant floors, 6 and bath; steam, hot water; private halls; select.

111th St., 1 West.—7 rooms and bath; all improvements; $39 and $40.

271 West 122d St.—Single flat, 7 rooms, bath; hot water. Butterfield, 68 William St.

EAST SIDE.
THE MANHATTAN,
244 East 86th St.
One apartment of six large rooms and bath, for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service; L station. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8125—Cortlandt.
Or on the premises.

1109 & 1111 Madison Avenue
(COR. 83D ST.)
High-class modern fireproof apartment building, 2d flat, $1,800 per year. Apply to Supt., on premises, or Chr. Volzing & Son, 208 E. 57th St.

4, 6, AND 7 ROOMS,
East side 2d Av., 86th and 87th Sts.
Large rooms; L station 86th St. and 2d Av. Rents $21 to $27. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 NASSAU ST. 244 E. 86TH ST.

Royal Crown, 142-146 East 27th St., Near Madison Square and Subway.—2, 4, 5 rooms; every modern convenience; tiled bathrooms, steam heat, electric lights, elevator, telephone in apartments. Inquire Superintendent. Phone 4480 Madison.

Second flat of seven extra large, light rooms and bath in the well-kept apartment house, 726 3d Av., near 45th St.; rent low; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

BRONX.

THE A-RE-CO APTS.
American Real Estate Co., Owners.
ELEVATOR AND NON-ELEVATOR
992-1040 Simpson St.
Private park directly opposite, with tennis courts exclusively for use of A-RE-CO tenants.
"PLENTY OF FRESH AIR."
4, 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath. Every modern convenience; electric light, hot water, double floors.
Rent, $24.00 to $30.00.
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS NOW.
ALSO LARGE CORNER STORE
(will divide) at important surface transfer point. Suitable for dry goods, shoes, men's furnishings, &c.
Apply to Rental Office, 1,028 Westchester Av., (Simpson Street Subway Station.)

460-464 EAST 139TH ST.
Choicest apartments in Bronx; 5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; all latest improvements; unsurpassed in finish and location.
One block from "L" station and school.
Surrounded by 100 private dwellings; convenient to surface car lines; special inducements from May 1; low rent to desirable tenants; immediate possession. See builder on premises or
H. L. PHELPS, 168 Willis Av., (135th.)

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
5-6 LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS AT $27 UP.
Elegantly furnished; up-to-date improvements; large dining room; extra large wardrobes.
948-50-52 TRINITY AVE.
A select residential section of the Bronx; few minutes' walk east of 161st St. 3d Av. "L" station. APPLY ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

To Sublet—From June 1 until Oct. 1, 8-room and bath with shower, corner apartment; large, airy, well furnished; outside rooms, eastern, western, and southern exposures, overlooking the Hudson and Riverside; use of Chickering piano and books; services of maid included in rent. For terms address or apply apartment 11A, Hotel Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway. Telephone 3843 River. Apartment can be seen at any time.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET, 3 STORY
North Side of 87th Street,
East of 2d Av.—Rents $840 to $900 per annum; 9 rooms; all conveniences; L station, 86th and 2d Av. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt, or 244 East 86th St.

For Rent—Three-story and basement brownstone private house, 79th St., near Lexington Av.; suitable physician's or family; can be seen any time. 161 East 79th St.

45th St., 226 West.—Desirable dwelling; 11 rooms and bath; nicely decorated; $1,800. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d Street.

Bronx.

Two-family house, 13 rooms and 2 baths; reasonable rent. Inquire J. Schoneberg, Concourse, between 172d and 173d Sts., Bronx.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—NORTH AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against TYLER REALTY AND

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—LAURA SCHRODER, individually and as Executrix of the last will and testament of Ernestine Schroder, deceased, Plaintiff, against Ernestine Von Munster, individually and as Executrix of the last will and testament of Ernestine Schroder, deceased, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1907, and duly entered November 18, 1907, and of the order duly made and entered herein, and bearing date December 5, 1907, amending the said interlocutory judgment, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1908, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL I.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sixth Avenue opposite to the centre line of a party wall standing half thereof on the lot hereby conveyed and half thereof on the lot adjoining on the south, and being one hundred and eleven feet seven inches, more or less, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Sixth Avenue with the northerly side of Carmine Street; running thence westwardly, at right angles to Sixth Avenue, and partly through the centre of said party wall, ninety feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, seventeen feet ten inches; thence eastwardly, at right angles to Sixth Avenue, and partly through the centre of another party wall, ninety feet to the westerly side of Sixth Avenue; and thence southwardly, along the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, seventeen feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning; the house erected on said lot being known as and by the No. 11 Sixth Avenue.

PARCEL II.

All that certain lot of land, known on a certain map entitled "A new map of the New York City Private Park, situated in the 24th Ward of the City of New York," dated July 29, 1882, made by Rudolph Rosa, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1882, by the No. 396 (three hundred and ninety-six,) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gambril Street, distant one hundred and fifty-three (153) feet and four (4) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Gambril Street and Marlon Avenue (formerly Anthony Street); running thence easterly, along the southerly side of Gambril Street, twenty-five (25) feet to lot number 397 (three hundred and ninety-seven;) thence southerly, along the westerly line of lot number 397 (three hundred and ninety-seven,) one hundred and fifty (150) feet; four (4) inches; thence southwesterly, twenty-six (26) feet two (2) inches and five-eighths (⅝) of an inch to lot number 395; and thence northerly, along the easterly line of lot number 395 (three hundred and ninety-five) one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches to the southerly side of Gambril Street, at the point of beginning.

PARCEL III.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Bleecker Street, distant twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of West Broadway and the southerly side of Bleecker Street; running thence southerly, parallel with West Broadway and for part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence westerly, parallel with Bleecker Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with West Broadway and for part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and twenty-five feet, to the southerly side of Bleecker Street; and thence easterly, along the said southerly side of Bleecker Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1908.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

SIDNEY H. STUART, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.

RICHARD W. HILL, Esq., Attorney for Defendants Ernestine Von Munster and Charles Von Munster.

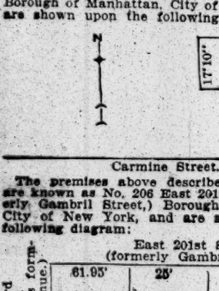
MESSRS. CARLOZO NATHAN, Attorneys for Defendants Estelle Gallaher, Oscar Schroder and Louise Schroder.

ARTHUR J. WESTERMAYR, Esq., Attorney for Defendants Angelina Lorenzi and Consumers Park Brewing Co.

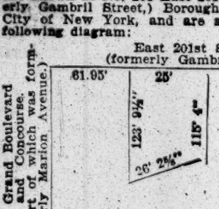
ADOLPH BLOCK, Esq., Attorney for Defendant George V. Wendel.

J. HARRY HULL, Esq., Guardian ad litem for the Infant Defendants.

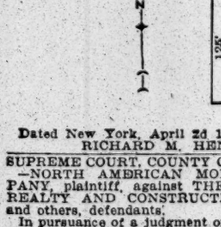
The premises above described as Parcel I are known as No. 11 Sixth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and are shown upon the following diagram:



The premises above described as Parcel II are known as No. 206 East 201st Street (formerly Gambril Street,) Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and are shown upon the following diagram:



The premises described as Parcel III are known as No. 144 Bleecker Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and are shown upon the following diagram:



Dated New York, April 2d 1908.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

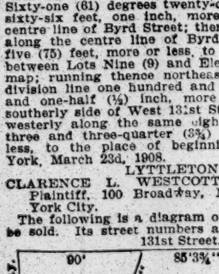
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —NORTH AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE J. GOLDMAN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of March, 1908, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of April, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, formerly known as lots Numbers Five, (5,) Seven, (7,) and Nine (9) on "Map of Property in Manhattanville or New Harlem" by Adolphus Loss, September, 1806, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West 131st Street, distant ninety (90) feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of West 131st Street and the easterly side of Old Broadway, running thence southwesterly on a line making an included angle with the southerly side of West 131st Street of Sixty-one (61) degrees twenty-one (21) minutes, sixty-six feet, one inch, more or less, to the centre line of Byrd Street; thence southeasterly along the centre line of Byrd Street seventy-five (75) feet, more or less, to the division line between Lots Nine (9) and Eleven (11) on said map; running thence northeasterly along said division line one hundred and seven (107) feet and one-half (½) inch, more or less, to the southerly side of West 131st Street, and thence westerly along the same eighty-five (85) feet three and three-quarter (3¾) inches, more or less, to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1908.

LYTTLETON FOX, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street numbers are unknown: 131st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $20,404.96, with interest thereon from the 19th day of March, 1908, together with costs and allowance amounting to $359 95-100, with interest from March 23, 1908, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,034 26-100 and interest.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1908.

LYTTLETON FOX, Referee.

Sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of April, 1908, at the same hour and place.—Dated April 14, 1908.

LYTTLETON FOX, Referee.

C. L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILLIAMS, MILDRED L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILDRED L. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1908. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, MILDRED L. WILLIAMS, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB FREES, Plaintiff, against HELEN R. MILLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of April, 1908, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of May, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

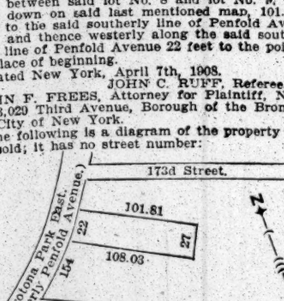
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being known by the lot No. 8 on a certain map contained in deed from the Suburban Land Improvement Company to Ephraim B. Levy, recorded in Liber 7 Conveyances, page 131, Section 11, on September 28th, 1892, in New York Register's office, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Penfold Avenue, as same is laid down on the map of the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the 23d and 24th wards of the City of New York, now known as Crotona Park East, distant 154 feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of Penfold Avenue with the easterly line of Suburban Place, as same is laid down on said map; running thence southerly along the division line between said lot No. 8 and lot No. 7, as laid down on said map contained in said deed, 108.03 feet; thence easterly along the division line between said lot No. 8 and lot No. 11 as laid down on said last mentioned map, 27 feet; thence northerly along the division line between said lot No. 8 and lot No. 9, as laid down on said last mentioned map, 101.81 feet to the said southerly line of Penfold Avenue, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of Penfold Avenue 22 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 7th, 1908.

JOHN C. RUFF, Referee.

JOHN F. FREES, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 3,029 Third Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it has no street number:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $2,592.84, with interest thereon from the 3d day of April, 1908, together with costs and allowance amounting to $200.67, with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price or paid by the referee is $330.00 and interest.

Dated New York, April 7th, 1908.

JOHN C. RUFF, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—HUGH BRESLIN and MARY BRESLIN, Plaintiffs, against EMMA K. MANN, Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1908, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of May, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map or survey made by Cornelius J. Lynch, City Surveyor, dated May 23d, 1905, entitled "Map of Three Hundred Lots situated in the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York, controlled by Henry Morgenthau," and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 25th day of May, 1905, as Map Number 1,100, as Lot number ninety-eight (98).

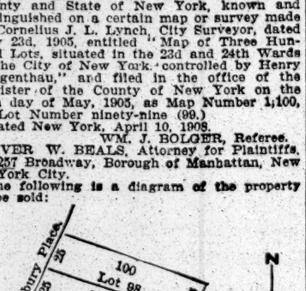
Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map or survey made by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor, dated May 23d, 1905, entitled "Map of Three Hundred Lots, situated in the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New York controlled by Henry Morgenthau," and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 25th day of May, 1905, as Map Number 1,100, as Lot Number ninety-nine (99.)

Dated New York, April 10, 1908.

WM. J. BOLGER, Referee.

OLIVER W. BEALS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,096.24, with interest thereon from April 7th, 1908, together with costs and allowance amounting to $181.25, with interest from April 7th, 1908, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $232.05 and interest. Will be sold subject to prior mortgages amounting to $5,000 and interest.

Dated New York, April 10, 1908.

WM. J. BOLGER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE COUNTY OF New York.—BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JOHN A. DONNEGAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1908, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 161st Street, distant 118 feet 11 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway with the said northerly side of 161st Street; running thence northerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Broadway, part of the distance through a party wall, 99 feet 11 inches; thence easterly, parallel with the said northerly side of 161st Street, 18 feet; thence southerly, again parallel with the said easterly side of Broadway, and part of the distance through another party wall, 99 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 161st Street; thence westerly, along the said northerly side of 161st Street, 18 feet to the point or place of beginning.

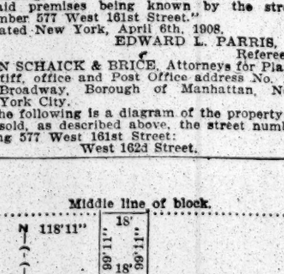
Said premises being known by the street Number 577 West 161st Street."

Dated New York, April 6th, 1908.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

VAN SCHAICK & BRICE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being 577 West 161st Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,149.69, with interest thereon from the 9th day of March, 1908, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.47, with interest thereon from the 19th day of March, 1908, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $227.60, with interest and penalties thereon, which are a lien on the aforesaid premises.

Dated New York, April 6th, 1908.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

LEGAL SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—All the personal property of OSCAR WILLIGEROD, at No. 105 Hudson Street, Newark, N. J., consisting of six hat forming machines, five fur blowers, two fur mixers, two bailing presses, one lathe, one drill press, one centrifugal machine, sixty-four sets of copper combs, one watchman's clock, and other miscellaneous personal property used in the hat forming business, and the good will of his business, will be sold by the receiver. Sealed bids will be received at his office, 238 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., which must be accompanied by 20% of bid in certified check. All bids will be opened April 22, 1908, two P. M. at said No. 105 Hudson Street; if not thus sold, the same will be offered at public auction at said premises on the same day at two-thirty P. M.

The property may be inspected any day during business hours.

HON. J. TRACY HORTON, Receiver, 238 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver, 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN C. GULICK, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. MILTON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1908, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of May, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land formerly situate in the Town of West Farms and County of Westchester, and now in the Twenty-third Ward, in the Borough of the Bronx, in the County and City of New York, being part of the lot known and designated by the number Ninety (90) on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Morrisania, in the Township of West Farms, County of Westchester, and State of New York," made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the easterly side of Franklin Avenue as now opened and widened with the southerly side of Jefferson Street, and running thence southerly along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue forty-five (45) feet and two (2) inches; thence easterly parallel with Jefferson Street one hundred and twenty (120) feet; thence northerly parallel with Franklin Avenue forty-five (45) feet and two (2) inches to the southerly line of Jefferson Street, and thence westerly along the same one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the point of beginning, and being part of the westerly half of said lot number Ninety, (90,) and known as No. 1,372 Franklin Avenue.

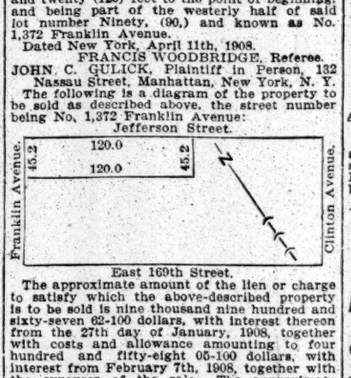
Dated New York, April 11th, 1908.

FRANCIS WOODBRIDGE, Referee.

JOHN C. GULICK, Plaintiff in Person, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 1,372 Franklin Avenue:

Jefferson Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven 62-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 27th day of January, 1908, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and fifty-eight 05-100 dollars, with interest from February 7th, 1908, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is three hundred and thirty-nine 41-100 dollars and interest.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1908.

FRANCIS WOODBRIDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FREDERIC CURRIE and CAROLINE L. HARNED, executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Charles A. Harned, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY O'SULLIVAN and others, defendants.

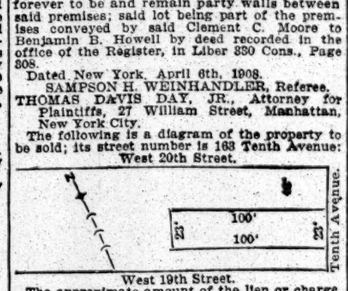
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8rd day of April, 1908, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of April, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, in the 16th (late 12th) Ward, known and distinguished on a map of certain lands belonging to Clement C. Moore, at Greenwich, in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 235 of Conveyances, Pages 556 and 557 by the number 533, bounded and containing as follows: Southeasterly in front by the Tenth Avenue, twenty-three (23) feet; Southwesterly by the lot numbered on said map 534, one hundred (100) feet; northerly in the rear by part of lot numbered on said map 543, twenty-three (23) feet and northeasterly by the lot numbered on said map 534, one hundred (100) feet; be said dimensions more or less, including and to include part of the wall erected partly upon said lot numbered 532 and partly upon said lot numbered 533 hereby described, and part of the wall erected partly upon said lot numbered 533 hereby described, and partly upon said lot numbered 534, which walls are forever to be and remain party walls between said premises; said lot being part of the premises conveyed by said Clement C. Moore to Benjamin B. Howell by deed recorded in the office of the Register, in Liber 330 Cons., Page 308.

Dated New York, April 6th, 1908.

SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.

THOMAS DAVIS DAY, JR., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 27 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 163 Tenth Avenue: West 20th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $16,406.25, with interest thereon from the 2d day of April, 1908, together with costs and allowance amounting to $367.65, with interest from the 2d day of April, 1908, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens; which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $791.97 and interest.

Dated New York, April 6th, 1908.

SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM C. DELANOY and another, as Executors, &c., Plaintiffs, against ROBERT WALLACE, Peter J. Shields, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of April, 1908, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Eightieth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on said southerly side of Eightieth Street, distant five hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eightieth Street and Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches, to the centre line of the block between Eightieth and Seventy-ninth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line, and parallel with Eightieth Street, seventeen feet six inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Eightieth Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly side of Eightieth Street seventeen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject, nevertheless, to the conditions and restrictions contained in a certain agreement entered into between George P. Cammann and others, dated May 1, 1860, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 25, 1869, in Liber 1078 of Conveyances, Page 412.

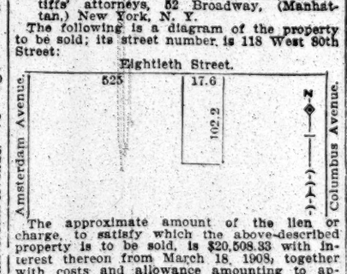
Dated New York, April 3, 1908.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

SIMPSON, WERNER & CARDOZO, Plaintiffs' attorneys, 52 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 118 West 80th Street:

Eightieth Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $20,808.32 with interest thereon from March 18, 1908, together with costs and allowance amounting to approximately $329.25 with interest from April 3, 1908, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, April 3, 1908.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRIDEL, ABRAHAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 2d day of April, 1908, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM M. KRIDEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hollaender, Bernheimer & Bernheimer, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October next. Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1908. SAMUEL KRIDEL, ALEXANDER H. KRIDEL, Executors. HIRSCH, SCHEUERMAN & LIMBURG, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; HOLLANDER, BERNHEIMER & BERNHEIMER, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Attorneys for Executors.

MOORE, CORNELIA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA H. MOORE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1908.

CHRISTIAN G. MORITZ, Executor.

HENRY KROPF, Attorney for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against THE RUTLAND REALTY COMPANY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1908, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Riverside Drive, distant six hundred feet and two inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; and running thence southerly along the easterly side of Riverside Drive seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel with 127th Street, eighty-six feet; thence northerly and parallel with Riverside Drive seventy-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with 127th Street eighty-six feet to the easterly side of Riverside Drive, at the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 23d, 1908.

WALTER B. CAUGHLAN, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 524 Riverside Drive.

127th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $57,783 00-100, with interest thereon from the 17th day of March, 1908, together with costs and allowance amounting to $366 85-100, with interest from March 19th, 1908, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, March 23d, 1908.

WALTER B. CAUGHLAN, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to the 20th day of April, 1908, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, April 14th, 1908.

WALTER B. CAUGHLAN, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROLLINS, WALTER C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER C. ROLLINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her places of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Moran & Healy, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1908.

EVA F. ROLLINS, Executrix.

MORAN & HEALY, Attorneys for Executrix, 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan, New York City.

KISTEL, PAUL O.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL O. KISTEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Robert Thorne, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of August next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1908.

FREDERICK P. KISTEL, Administrator.

ROBERT THORNE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AYERS, MARY V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY V. AYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1908. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Executor. JOSEPH H. LECOUR, JR., Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

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KRONPRINZ.....April 21		LUETZOW.....April 30		K. ALBERT.....May 2	
KAISER WM. II...April 28		GR. KURFUERST.....May 7		P. IRENE.....May 9	
KAISER D. GR.....May 5		BARBAROSSA.....May 21		FR. DER GROSSE..May 16	
KRONPRINZESSIN.May 12		DERFFLINGER.....May 28		K. LUISE.....May 30	

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SMALL WANTS.

LOST AND FOUND.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—April 17, from Madison and 89th to Lexington and 74th, on Madison Av. car, small open-face gold watch, initials "E. S."; suitable reward. Please return to Schwartz, 1,239 Madison Av.

LOST—April 16, between St. Luke's Hospital and Amsterdam Av. and 118th St., small gold open-face watch, with fob; reward. L. A. Fisher, 425 West 118th St.

LOST—In neighborhood of East 23d St. ferry, diamond ring with two red stones; liberal reward. J. K., machine shop, 519 East 18th St.

LOST—Between 42d St., 6th Av., and Brick Presbyterian Church or in church, Easter morning, blue and gold pin, inscribed "Peddle, '08"; reward. McClees, 220 West 127th St.

LOST—A lady's gold watch, with fob, Saturday noon, on or near 125th St. Reward if returned to 1,230 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Gold cigar cutter, studded with three diamonds, engraved "W. E. H." Finder will be rewarded at 23 Greene St.

LOST—Extra automobile seat, between Wanamaker's and Sixth Av. Finder return same to 1,595 Broadway. Knox Co.

LOST—Large bar pin, with garnet, attached to blue belt; reward. B., Box 16 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Large solitaire diamond; street, Subway, or Gates Av. trolley; reward. Annable, 131 West 49th St., Manhattan.

LOST—At Hammerstein's, pair of eyeglasses; reward for return. P. L., 105 East 15th St.

LOST—Saturday, amethyst pin, plain gold setting. Reward if returned to 441 Park Av

LOST—Sunday morning, April 19, gold necklace; reward return. 326 West 26th St., store.

$200 REWARD for 2 rings, one containing large diamond surrounded by 18 small diamonds and 18 oblong rubies; other containing pear-shape canary diamond with small diamond at top and 10 small diamonds in shank, lost April 16, at Plaza Hotel. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$200 REWARD, horseshoe brooch, 43 diamonds, lost April 12, between 26th and 70th Sts. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

LOST AND FOUND CATS & DOGS.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Babe brown female collie dog; reward. 12 West 33d St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House, at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to procure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST.

The following articles were advertised as Lost in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week. Information regarding them should be sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES Lost and Found Bureau, Times Building:

1. 6 pins
2. Kodak
3. 3 folders
4. Papers
5. Pearls
6. Aigrettes
7. 4 fobs
8. Leather case
9. Aigrettes
10. 3 rings
11. 5 watches
12. Belt
13. Pin and watch
14. Fur scarf
15. Gold Beads
16. 4 Hanabags
17. Silver purse
18. Pocketbook
19. Necklace
20. Ring
21. Comb
22. Notebook
23. Keys, purse
24. Package
25. Key
26. Horseshoe pin
27. 2 umbrellas
28. Pearl and diamond pin
29. 3 brooches
30. Hat box
31. 7 fobs
32. Breastpin
33. 3 pocket-books
34. Cigar case
35. Baby's clothes & pattern
36. Silver watch
37. 6 purses
38. Bracelet
39. Leather bag
40. Pendant
41. Wallet
42. Torquoise ring
43. Cigar cutter
44. Shawl pin
45. Belt
46. Auto seat
47. 19 dogs
48. 5 bank books

BOARDERS WANTED.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 117 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; gentlemen only.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Medium front rooms; excellent cuisine; reference.

72D ST., 184 WEST.—Desirable rooms, shower baths; parlor dining room; excellent table.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Fourth floor, large sunny front room.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room, southern exposure; all conveniences; good board; telephone; references.

93D, 163 WEST.—Large and medium room; select home; couple; gentlemen; table guests; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Miss Lemmon has some desirable vacancies; refined, homelike surroundings; parlor dining room; unexcelled cuisine; references; Southerners; table guests.

132D ST., 201 WEST.—Large parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; second floor; board optional. Gauvain.

142D ST., 516 WEST, Washington Heights.—Attractive house; good board; refined, Christian family; references.

REFINED gentleman seeking exceptional home, strictly private family, Subway, elevated, address Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms, neatly furnished, with board; exceptionally good table.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Furnished rooms, with board; running water; all conveniences.

24TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms; southern cuisine; elegant bath.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Refined people can secure exceptionally desirable rooms, with board, at Summer rates; also ready to make arrangements for Fall and Winter; reference required.

MADISON AV., 432.—Very pleasant sitting room and bedroom on parlor floor; also one fourth floor room; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Suites and separate room $18 to $28 with board, two persons; single, $8 to $12.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 5 AND 7 MONTAGUE TERRACE, overlooking Wall St. The finest location in Greater New York. Three minutes, Subway, Broadway, N. Y. Fifteen minutes to seaside. Floor, rooms, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house, table high class.

REMSEN ST., 137, Block from Subway Station. —Select boarding place; all conveniences; suites with bath; also small rooms; moderate prices; telephone.

ST. MARKS AV., 99, Brooklyn.—Rooms with board; convenient all car lines, Subway.

Long Island.

DOUGLAS MANOR INN, Douglaston.—Open the year round. In the centre of large estate on Little Neck Bay. Attractive and homelike. Easy commuting distance. Write for terms and particulars.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

ACCOMMODATIONS in every section of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, personally inspected; tell us your wants; list mailed free; if you have desirable vacancies consult us. Telephone 5975—38th. Temple Rental Company, 110 West 34th St.

West Side.

73D ST., 169 WEST.—Sunny front room, single or double; hall room.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; private family; references.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; also doctor's apartment, front basement; telephone.

94TH ST., 35 WEST.—Finely furnished room, private bath, in private house; telephone, electric light; gentleman only; breakfast served in room if desired.

111TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large room, small room; private house, absolutely clean. Subway L.

115TH ST., 322 WEST.—Private house; newly furnished; large, small rooms; hot, cold water; telephone.

173D ST., 554 WEST.—Private house, 2 rooms, 1 suitable for two; bath, shower, adjoining; running water; gentlemen; moderate.

A handsomely furnished suite, private family; outside rooms; modern apartment. Smith, 233 West 107th St.

East Side.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Newly furnished room, with bath; single room; select house; telephone; references.

47TH ST., 153 EAST.—Front parlor and bedroom; bath; absolute cleanliness; homelike; reasonable.

58TH, 34-36 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, private bath; small rooms; breakfast optional; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 624, (54th St.)—Doctor or dentist, furnished back parlor, with sleeping accommodations, use of reception room, all conveniences; references from last occupant; breakfast optional; telephone.

THE RALEIGH, 665 BROADWAY.—Just the place for downtown business men; special rate, $3 up per week.

Long Island.

Sheepshead Bay.—Ocean view; furnished floor and rooms to rent. Address Silsey, Sheepshead Bay P. O.

BOARD AND ROOM DIRECTORY.

2d Av., 234.—Room, board, all conveniences.

7th Av., 39, (18th).—Large front room.

10th St., 122 E.—Two elegant furnished rooms.

11th St., 215 E.—Front parlor, elegantly furnished.

12th St., 108 W.—Elegant large room; moderate.

12th St., 129 W.—Rooms, board, excellent table.

12th St., 252 East—Nicely furnished room.

14TH, 209 WEST.—Elegant room, $5 up.

15TH ST., 134 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms. Raymond.

39th St., 11 W.—Elegant furnished large rooms.

58th St., 134 E.—Large rooms, well furnished.

141st St., 504 W.—Rooms with board; telephone.

Uptown elegant rooms. Inquire 124 East 10th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

HOUSEWORK.—Young Irish girl for general housework; references. Call Monday from 4 to 6, 120 East 85th St.

LADIES WITH LEISURE TIME instructed in art of selling real estate; now making $100 weekly. Albert Edwards, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SALESLADY.—Experienced millinery saleslady wanted for afternoon and evening; also saleladies for Saturday night. Perry Philips, 667 8th Avenue.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lawyer wishes private shorthand instruction; will exchange coaching in business law, German, Latin, Greek, physics, economics, mathematics, (all branches,) or other academic subjects; references given and asked. Gentile, Box 67 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—On daily newspaper to solicit cards for daily trade directory on commission. Address S. R., Box 145 Times, Times Square.

AUTOMOBILES.—Rare chance to become a practical chauffeur; only practical school in city; 30 cars to overhaul; to prove this we will teach you free this week; license guaranteed. Auto Transportation Co., 309 West 41st St.

BRIGHT MEN instructed in real estate, $100 weekly easily made; this proposition unparalleled; splendid opening. Albert Edwards, 215 Mcntague St., Brooklyn.

ORGANIST.—Wanted college organist in Pennsylvania; salary and home. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

PRECENTORS for Brooklyn churches, baritones or tenor. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—We want a thoroughly experienced fur salesman, one who has covered the New England territory and has established trade; none other need apply. J. Kaplan, 11 Avon St., Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN.—Cigar salesman wanted; experience unnecessary; $100 month and expenses. Peerless Cigar Co., Toledo, Ohio.

TENOR and BASS for Brooklyn church, $250 each. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

WANTED—For U. S. Army, able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35, citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English; men wanted now for service in Cuba and the Philippines. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 2,362 3d Av., 962 3d Av., 308 East 34th St., 749 6th Av., 147 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 332 8th Av., 2,305 8th Av., New York; 363 Fulton St., 474 5th Av., 197 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City; 24 Hudson Place, Hoboken, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

COMPANION or SECRETARY.—A young woman with experienced social and literary training would like position as traveling companion or secretary; highest references. E. W., Box 11 Times, Times Square, city.

COMPANION.—By a woman of good social standing, culture, and refinement as companion or chaperon, or in any capacity where fine intelligence might be a consideration. E., Box 24 Times, Times Square.

GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, matrons, attendants, nurses, &c. HOPKINS ED. AGENCY, 1 Union Sq. 4023 Stuy.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Several colored girls, experienced, with city references; city or country; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING.—All work done neatly, accurately, on own machine, in downtown office; manuscripts, circular letters, legal documents, and all kinds of commercial work copied; dictation taken between 5 and 6 or 7 and 9 P. M.; references furnished. Accurate, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; conscientious, competent; salary, $12. H., Box 113 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; bright, quick girl; just finished thorough business course; no agency; good penman; accurate; $6. Miss Morrison, Box 191 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; cultured; academic education; responsibility. Agnew, 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; some experience; accuracy rather than speed; clean work; $7. Harrison, Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; competent, well educated, refined; references. Capable, P. O. Box 1,845.

STENOGRAPHER.—19; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references; $8. Prompt, Box 146 Times Downtown.

SMALL WANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

15c. a line; 3t., 36c.; 7t., 70c.; 7 words to line.

ACCOUNTANT, &c.—By accountant, auditor, office manager; 34; rapid, accurate; good address; extensive experience import, export, manufacturing retail trades; advertising expert; steady, reliable; capable taking full charge of business; very highest references; $1,800 New York, $2,000 elsewhere. C. L. I., Box 123 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, posted, audited; moderate. Hermann Goldschmidt, 154 Nassau 4,317 Beekman.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, desires temporary position, part days; $6 weekly; books opened, closed, written up, disentangled; special arrangements made with firms not employing permanent bookkeeper; highest references. Expert, Room 612, 150 Nassau St.; 'phone 4587 Beekman.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant, wide knowledge and experience, familiar modern systems, strongly recommended, open for engagement part or full time; efficiency guaranteed. Curceal, Box 14, Upper Montclair, N. J.

BUTLER, VALET.—Desires permanent position; best reference; well recommended; no cars. Address E. C. Holmes, 43 W. 57th, City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; familiar with Mercedes, Renault, C. G. V., Panhard, Clement, Delaunay, Isotta, Simplex; good references. T. Stapleton, 447 West 57th St.

GARDENER, &c.—By landscape gardener and florist; ground designs a specialty. Joseph Morrell, 65 West 14th St.

MANAGER.—I want to represent you in San Antonio or other Texas city; have had several years' experience as branch manager in Chicago, Boston, New Orleans, and at present in such position in New York; am healthy and active, age 32. Texas, Box 26 Times, Times Sq.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position in any line of business with chance of advancement; 4 years' experience in newspaper and publishing lines, in all departments; inside position preferred; unexcelled references. A. S., Box 65 Times, Times Square.

RABBIS SHUN SOCIALISTS.

Refuse to Speak at Charity Meeting in a Newark Synagogue.

Upward of two hundred persons, mostly Jews, waited in vain in front of the Anshe Rushia Synagogue in Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon for the doors to open, it having been announced that there would be a mass meeting for the purpose of helping poor families.

A committee known as the Newark Crisis Conference Committee issued the call for the gathering. The body is composed of Socialists. Several rabbis were on the programme to make addresses, and when they failed to appear word was brought to the crowd that the rabbis had learned the gathering was a Socialistic affair and had refused to attend.

KILLS PLAYFUL NEIGHBOR.

Man in Orange, N. J., Shoots Another for Chucking Him Under the Chin.

Because he playfully "chucked" another man under the chin, Michael Gellitte of 32 Church Street, South Orange, N. J., is lying dead in Kunz's Morgue in Orange, while Giuseppe Bavero is locked up at Police Headquarters in South Orange, charged with killing him. It is the first murder in the history of the village, and the population is much worked up over it.

The police are trying to find out if there had been trouble between the men in the past, because it is thought strange that Gellitte should have been shot on such slight provocation.

HERE TO BOOM TULSA, AN OKLAHOMA CITY

113 Enthusiasts from the Hustling New State Come on a Special Train.

RICH INDIANS IN PARTY

Tulsa Grew from a Village of 1,500 to a City of Over 17,000 in Five Years, Says the Enthusiastic Mayor.

A hustling body of 113 Oklahomans—bankers, doctors, ministers, educators, merchants, cattlemen, farmers, real estate brokers, gas, coal, and oil men from Tulsa, the city that grew from a village of 1,500 population to a city of 17,000 in less than five years—rolled into town on their $30,000 special train yesterday morning. In the number are men, young and old, who are native born of nearly half the States in the Union, not to mention two full-blooded Indians, one of the latter of whom is numbered among Oklahoma's richest cattlemen.

Headed by a brass band of twenty-five pieces, the leader of which is Dr. F. E. Kreyer, a Tulsa dentist, the Tulsa delegation arrived at the Hotel Astor about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. As soon as they had breakfasted the whole delegation went into executive session, and after a long debate it was decided that it being Easter it might be a good plan to start seeing New York by attending church. Half of the Oklahomans went to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the other half to the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, were John D. Rockefeller, who is interested in one of the chief productions of the Tulsa district, worships.

To-day the Oklahomans will be entertained by the Chamber of Commerce. To-night they will take in the theatres. The members of the New York Chamber of Commerce will hear all about the glories of Oklahoma, and those of Tulsa in particular, and when the Tulsa crowd gets through with them they will know beyond doubt that the greatest and richest city in all the Middle West will some day be Tulsa, Oklahoma, half of whose inhabitants favor Taft and the other half Bryan for the Presidency.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Robie, D. L. Sleeper, Carl C. Mayo, and George Bullette, the latter the millionaire Cherokee Indian, told a TIMES reporter some of the interesting things about Tulsa and the reasons of the present Eastern tour of the Tulsans. So far on the trip St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore have been visited.

"Tulsa," said Mayor Robie, "was a little market town of about 1,500 people five years ago, and to-day it is a city of over 17,000 and still growing. It is the centre of the mid-continental oil fields, the greatest on the face of the earth—one of our wells, the Glenn Oil Pool, now producing over 180,000 barrels of oil a day, which means our daily enrichment to the extent of about $43,000. Three oil pipe lines radiate from Tulsa, and, in addition to the oil run of these lines, there are stored at Tulsa in 700 tanks approximately 30,000,000 barrels of oil, valued at about $12,000,000, and as yet we are only working a part of the vast fields that surround our city.

"Then don't forget our natural gas and coal mines. Tributary to Tulsa and paralleling the oil fields is the natural gas field, which is now producing over 200,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, and there is room for ten times as many wells yet undrilled. Then there is the vast fuel reserve in coal. Tulsa is near the centre of the southeastern coal field of 7,500 square miles, and of this more than 70,000 acres are right there in Tulsa County. And the coal industry of Tulsa is as yet in its infancy. We are delivering coal of the mine grade, in car loads to-day, at $1.50 a ton.

"In addition to all this Tulsa is on the edge of the great southwestern hardwood forest of oak, walnut, cottonwood, hickory, cypress, ash, pecan, and yellow pine, the supply of cottonwood in a radius of thirty miles of the city being over 60,000,000 feet, that of walnut 2,000,000, and that of black walnut 10,000,000 feet. Then there are limestone and shale in abundance right at our doors. Eighteen thousand of Oklahoma's 800,000 bales of cotton were grown within thirty-five miles of Tulsa last year, while our corn crop exceeded 2,000,000 bushels. And I have not mentioned cattle, which is another of our great growing industries. Tulsa is somewhat of a town, after all, is it not?"

As for the present trip, which is not political, and which is not intended to boom any particular industry, but all of them, it has been a great success so far, and every one of the 113 Oklahomans now in it is enthusiastic over what has already been accomplished. To-night United States Senators Owen and Gore will join the tourists, and when they get to Chicago Gov. Haskell will become a member of the party. At Kansas City another special train with 500 Tulsans on board will meet the party.

Mr. Mayo spoke briefly of the trip so far. At St. Louis they were entertained by ex-Gov. David R. Francis and the Chamber of Commerce. Louisville and Cincinnati turned out en masse to welcome them; in Washington they were received by President Roosevelt, and again by Vice President Fairbanks, and also by the Washington Chamber of Commerce; in Baltimore the business men dined and entertained them, and to-morrow the programme calls for another grand time with the New York Chamber of Commerce acting as host.

Mr. Mayo said that the President made a fine impression on everybody in the party, regardless of political affiliations, and that they all return to Tulsa firmly convinced that there is a real great man in the White House at Washington. THE TIMES printed the story the other day of the visit to the White House and the President's speech, in which he pleaded for a square deal for the Indian.

Speaking of Indians, Mr. Mayo said there were some fine citizens of pure Indian blood in Oklahoma. The Creeks were nearly all good citizens, he said, and the same is true of the blonde-haired Cherokees, who, he said, are so white that nobody would ever take them for Indians. Senator Owen, one of Oklahoma's United States Senators, is part Indian, but he does not look it.

The special train on which the Tulsans are "seeing the United States" is made up of five Pullmans, a baggage, and a display car. The display car is full of samples of the coal, oil, cotton, and corn products of Tulsa and vicinity, while there are also on view samples of the fruits and other good things to eat that almost grow wild in that part of Uncle Sam's newest State. The train will leave for the West to-morrow morning before sun-up.

INCOMING FROM EUROPE.

Rerolle, the French Billiardist, and Mr. Coombs of the Salvation Army.

On the American Line steamer St. Louis, arriving yesterday from Southampton, were:

Commissioner Coombs of the Salvation Army, in charge of the work of that organization in London; Mrs. Coombs, Mrs. George W. Davenport, Hector G. Spaulding and Albert C. Jerome of Milwaukee, who have been on a round-the-world tour; Henry B. Livingston, W. D. Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Keeling, Sydney G. Layland, and Dr. V. D. Lespinasse.

Incoming passengers on the Touraine from Havre were:

Capt. Revel of the French Army, who is to make a tour of the French colonial army posts; Lucien Rerolle, the French amateur billiard player; Mlle. Frova, an opera singer, and Dr. Alberto Enriquez.

CRAZY MAN KILLS TWO.

Resists Arrest and Is Shot Dead by a Bystander.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., April 19.—Three men are dead and another is probably fatally wounded as the result of an attempt of local police officers to arrest F. O. Hawes to-night. The dead are James Ryan, City Marshal; Night Watchman Basbashan, and F. O. Hawes. Night Watchman R. P. Pollock was wounded.

Hawes, 22 years old, the son of a farmer, was returning home on a Missouri Pacific train this evening from a trip to a neighboring town, and it is believed suddenly lost his mind. His actions were noticed by the passengers, and Warrensburg officers were asked to meet the train.

City Marshal Ryan and the two watchmen met Hawes as he got off the train and attempted to arrest him. Hawes drew a revolver and began shooting. At the first shot Marshal Ryan fell dead, shot through the head. Other shots followed, and Night Watchman Basbashan fell dead, shot through the lungs. Night Watchman Pollock was shot in the abdomen.

Hawes started to run from the station, but was shot and killed by a negro porter.

MAE WOOD'S SUIT UP.

Case in Which She Alleges Marriage to Senator Platt Due This Week.

The suit of Platt versus Platt, in which Mae C. Wood asks for a divorce from United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, is down for hearing to-day before Supreme Court Justice McCall. It occupies a place far down on the list, and will probably not be reached for a day or two

The basis of Miss Wood's suit is that she was married to the Senator at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, on Nov. 9, 1901, and that he afterward, without getting a divorce, married Mrs. Lillian Janeway. Senator Platt denies that there has been any marriage between himself and Mae Wood, and in an affidavit submitted to the court says that Miss Wood has tried for several years to extort money from him by various devices.

Last October Miss Wood was ordered to file with the County Clerk certain letters alleged to have been written to her by Senator Platt. One of these contains an acknowledgment of the marriage. The Senator declares this letter to be a forgery, as well as the alleged marriage certificate, which is also on file in the County Clerk's office.

TAYLOR DIVORCE THIS WEEK.

Referee Said to Have Found for the Wife—His Report Drawn.

The report of Leo C. Dessar, as referee in the divorce proceedings brought by Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor against her husband, will be presented to the Supreme Court this week. The report, it was learned yesterday on good authority, will recommend that an absolute divorce be granted to Mrs. Taylor and that she be allowed to keep her four children, their father having access to them at stated periods.

Mrs. Taylor was Jessica Harwar Keene, daughter of James R. Keene, who lost heavily by the failure of the stock brokerage firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. She married Mr. Taylor on May 15, 1892. Their children are James R. Keene Taylor, Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., Foxhall Keene Taylor, and Dorothy Taylor.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Mrs. Taylor, began proceedings for a divorce a year ago.

Mr. Taylor is a native of Baltimore. He and his brother, James B. Taylor, established the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., taking in Foxhall Keene as a special partner.

NO CRIME IN DOMINOES.

Magistrate Gives Clean Bill to Chinese Players.

Magistrate Finn, in the Tombs Court yesterday, laid down the law to the effect that playing dominoes was no crime, much to the satisfaction of fifty Chinamen who were arrested Saturday night in raids on places in Mott and Pell Streets. The detectives had twenty-six prisoners, and told the Magistrate that they had caught them playing dominoes.

"Playing dominoes is no crime," exclaimed the Magistrate. That is a children's game."

"But they were playing for money," persisted Detective Curry. "We captured $27 on the table."

"Humph!" said Magistrate Finn, "I gambled myself down at the race track yesterday behind a fence. That wasn't against the law. The prisoners are discharged. There isn't enough evidence to warrant my holding them."

Twenty-four Chinamen were caught playing fan-tan, according to Detective Maher, but as in the cases of the others the Magistrate didn't consider the evidence strong enough and let them go.

JEALOUSY LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Washington Man Learns of Rival's Attentions and Kills Himself.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In a fit of jealous rage, Edward R. Taylor, a bookkeeper, aged 25 years, to-night committed suicide by shooting. He had gone to the telephone and called up Miss "Reggie" Gargas, at 1,919 Pennsylvania Avenue, only to learn that she had gone for a walk with a rival suitor.

Taylor was angry at the intelligence, and a young man who was at the girl's home tried to pacify him. Taylor finally hung up the receiver, drew a pistol, and shot himself.

ORDERED CARMINITA OUT.

Syracuse Authorities Banished Editor of Anarchist Paper from City.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 19.—Sudovica Carminita, editor of la Questionale Sociale, which was suppressed at Paterson, N. J., March 21, came to Syracuse to-day to give a lecture and organize an Anarchist society.

The police learned of the plan, dispersed those who had gathered for the meeting, and escorted Carminita to the East City line.

Texas Negro Lynched.

ATLANTA, Texas, April 19.—Jasper Douglas, a negro, was charged in a warrant sworn to yesterday with having attacked his step-sister, 12 years old. This morning his body was found hanging to the limb of a tree near this place. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that Douglas came to his death at the hands of unknown persons.

More Mills Resume.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—Ten of the puddling furnaces of the Spang and Chalfant Companies' mills at Etna will resume operations to-morrow on three eight-hour shifts. The resumption will give employment to 200 men, including puddlers, helpers, laborers, and roll hands, who have been idle two months.

CITY BREVITIES.

The eleventh annual reception of Santa Maria Council, Knights of Columbus, will be held at Terrace Garden to-morrow evening. Distinguished Knights from all parts of the country will attend.

Coroner Harburger will appear before Mayor McClellan to-day at noon to argue for his bill requiring that Coroners' jurymen receive $2 a day. At present they receive no remuneration at all.

The Quebec Line steamer Korona, which arrived last night from the West Indies, brought Capt. F. P. Hardy, his wife, young son, and eight men, who manned the three-master schooner H. E. Thompson, wrecked on April 8 on a coral reef off Amagada Island.

The Highway Laborers' Union sent a long preamble and resolutions to the Central Federated Union yesterday, upholding Borough President Haffen of the Bronx, and embodying declarations of confidence in him.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters announced last night that at the Easter service of his new non-sectarian congregation, which is to be known as the Cosmopolitan Church, he had received into membership 201 new members.

TO GET NEW JURORS IN RECOUNT FIGHT

100 Extra Talesmen Called to Take Places of Several Who Will Be Withdrawn.

THE FEES ALREADY $1,550

Policemen, Election Inspectors, and District Leaders of All Parties to be Called as Witnesses.

When the case of the People vs. George B. McClellan, with William R. Hearst impleading, the result of which is expected to show who was elected Mayor in 1905, is resumed in Part XVIII. of the Supreme Court this morning, there will be a third panel of 100 talesmen on hand, in addition to twenty-five of the second panel who have not yet been drawn. Although the jury box was filled on Thursday, it became known just before Justic Lambert adjourned court on that day that objection would probably be made this morning to one or more of the jurymen now in the box.

Neither Mr. Richards, who represents Mayor McClellan, nor Mr. Shearn, representing Attorney General Jackson, would disclose the name of the juror or jurymen whose qualifications to sit will probably be questioned this morning. The jury fees alone last week cost the city $1,300, which, with the third hundred called for to-day, makes the cost when court convenes this morning total $1,550. To be added to this are the other heavy expenses of the trial.

Should the jurymen now in the box all remain the work of taking testimony will start right away, the first evidence offered being the production by Mr. Richards of Mayor McClellan's certificate of office. After that is done the examination of policemen, who are supposed to know much of the way the election of November, 1905, was conducted, will be called. There are so many of these policemen subpoenaed that Commissioner Bingham asked for forty-eight hours' notice in which to produce them, in order not to cripple the force on duty. Justice Lambert allowed him twenty-four hours.

Hundreds of election inspectors, challengers and watchers will also be called. Many district leaders of all parties will also be witnesses.

CARL SCHURZ FUND GROWS.

Additional Subscriptions to This Memorial Brings Aggregate to $87,027.26.

The Carl Schurz Memorial Committee reports these additional subscriptions, amounting to $1,469.80, received since the last public acknowledgment, bringing the fund to date up to $87,027.26:

American Friend, New Haven, Conn.	$25
E. Anderson, New Haven, Conn.	1
Anonymous	5
E. W. Atkinson, Boston, Mass.	25
Edward Bennecke	25
Julius Boekel, Philadelphia, Penn.	10
Through Buffalo Committee	40
W. Atlee Burpee, Philadelphia, Penn.	25
Richard B. Carter, Boston, Mass.	5
C. P. Cornman, Philadelphia, Penn.	1
Deborah Lodge, I. O. O. F., New Haven, Conn.	5
J. Dives, Reading, Penn.	50
Miss S. J. Eastman, Philadelphia, Penn.	5
Elchenlaub Club, New Haven, Conn.	2
George H. Engelhard	10
M. Fries, College Point, L. I.	5
German Young Men's Assn., Buffalo, N. Y.	10
Gesang Verein Teutonia, New Haven, Conn.	10
Gesang Verein Cacilia, New Haven, Conn.	5
Prof. G. H. Gruener, New Haven, Conn.	5
T. H. Gruener, New Haven, Conn.	1
Goethe Court, F. O. A., New Haven, Conn.	5
Carl Graef	1
John Gunde, New Haven, Conn.	1
B. J. Greenhut	500
Joseph Gross, Philadelphia, Penn.	2
George L. Gould, Malden, Mass.	5
Harmonie Club, New Haven, Conn.	25
Harugari Gesang Verein, New Haven, Conn.	5
Hermann Court, F. O. A., New Haven, Conn.	5
Humboldt Lodge, I. O. O. F., New Haven, Conn.	5
C. H. Ingwersen, Chicago, Ill.	25
A. Krah, New Haven, Conn.	1
Mabel Lyman, Boston, Mass.	5
Jesse H. Michener, Philadelphia, Penn.	5
L. C. Pfaff, New Haven, Conn.	1
George Foster Peabody	250
S. Endicott Peabody, Boston, Mass.	100
W. P. Radon, New Haven, Conn.	1
Philippe de la Rochelle, Philadelphia, Penn.	5
George Retman, New Haven, Conn.	3
Dr. Ruickholdt, New Haven, Conn.	1
Schlaraffia, New Haven, Conn.	5
Prof. Schuchert, New Haven, Conn.	2
John Strechei, New Haven, Conn.	2
Steuben Lodge, New Haven, Conn.	10
Carl Schur	5
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.	2
Through St. Louis Committee	165
Dr. J. T. Sunderland, Hartford, Conn.	1
A. Trianovsky, Philadelphia, Penn.	10
W. H. Uhl, New Haven, Conn.	1
Henry Vom Berge, Buffalo, N. Y.	5
R. Van der Emde	20
O. H. Wall, New Haven, Conn.	3
Adam Ziegler, New Haven, Conn.	21

Checks should be sent to I. N. Seligman, Treasurer, 11 Broadway.

MAIL CLERKS TO PLAY BALL.

Seven Teams In New Post Office League—First Game To-day.

Some of the Post Office stations and a number of departments have formed a Post Office Baseball League. At present there are seven teams, and it is expected that there will be others.

The Second Division of the Letter Department, General Post Office, which has one of the best teams in the league, picked from the 250 clerks in the division, has subscribed a fund for the support of their team. Out of this uniforms bearing across the breast of the shirt "Second Division, Letter Dept., P. O.," have been purchased.

The first game of the new league will be played at Macomb's Dam Park at 10:30 this morning. It will be between the teams of the Second Division and the College Branch Post Office. A big crowd of Post Office employes will be there.

The teams at present in the league are Stations H, I, E, College Station, Registry Department, General Post Office, City Room General Post Office, and Second Division Letter Department General Post Office. William McGee, Superintendent of Station H, is President of the league.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT OUT

It's a $5 Bill of the Series of 1899—Warning Notices Posted.

Notice of a new counterfeit $5 bill has been sent out to agents at all elevated and Subway stations. The counterfeit is of the series of 1899, bearing the signature of J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury, and Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States. It is a very dangerous one, and would be readily accepted by tradesmen.

The most notable defect is that the paper instead of being of a steel blue is rather white, giving the front of the note a washed or faded appearance, and the feather plumes around the Indian head, where they should look white, have the appearance of being scratched with an eraser or a knife blade, but that work was done on the plate from which the bill was printed and not upon the paper.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
8:30—1,187 2d Av.; Louis Sourooff	$500
10:10—73 Goerck St.; H. Rosenberg	Trifling
10:20—391 7th Av.; William Joas	$25
10:45—116 W. 61st St.; A. Dannine	Trifling
11:45—103 8th Av.; R. Kiel	Trifling
P. M.	
12:45—414 E. 108th St.; Janert shoe store	Trifling
1:45—161 E. 104th St.; Patrick McKearn	$15
2:30—865 Madison St.; P. Gildenberg	$200
2:30—245 E. 121st St.; John Farley	Trifling
2:45—36 and 38 Dover St.; Williams & Weymouth	$50
3:00—250 Manhattan Av.; H. F. Holbrook	$200
6:35—62 Lenox Av.; P. Bases	$25
8:15—1,190 Park Av.; Carl Schmidt	$50
8:25—25 Orchard St.; Louis Katzman	$5
9:00—177th St., between Aqueduct and Montgomery Avs.; Messiah Home	$75

SAN FRANCISCO'S PROGRESS.

Ambassador Reid Says He Considers Rebuilding a Modern Miracle.

Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador to England, gave some interesting information about the reconstruction of San Francisco a few days ago, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce of Luton, England. Ambassador Reid visited San Francisco tw